BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CYCLES
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH MAKES
From Rs. 125 to Rs. 350
For Full Particulars Apply
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 229 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1920. TWO ANNAS

PRICES REDUCED
Get our quotations of
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH CYCLES
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
4th Sept.	Kaisar-i-hind	11430
11th "	Kalyan*	8987
18th "	Plassy Del Aterik	7346
25th "	Narbunda	16118
27th "	Mandalay	Calls Port Said and Plymouth only.
2nd Oct.	Delta	8089
9th "	Morea	10890
16th "	Khiva*	8947
23rd "	Karmala	8983
30th "	Naldera	15825
6th Nov.	Syria	6660

*Fully booked from China, will not take passengers from Bombay.

‡B. I. Company's Fares.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Date About.	Steamer.	—
3rd Sept.	Naldera	Calls at Colombo, Fremantle, Melbourne & Syd.
10th "	Lunera	Calls at Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
3rd Sept	Bamora	Karachi & P. Gulf 10 a.m.
3rd "	Chakla	Karachi direct 11 a.m.
9th "	Arratoon Apcar	East and South Africa, Via Probunder.
9th "	Barjora	Karachi & P. Gulf.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be learned with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Hiall Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departur
†Rangoon Maru	Y. Nakajima	5050	16th Sept.	21st Sept.
Yoshin Maru	C. Hideshima	4221	17th Sept.	28th Sept.
Taian Maru	Y. Kawashima	3158	7th Oct.	13th Oct.

† Arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Busan Maru	J. Shinozaki	24th Sept.	30th Sept.
Siam Maru	D. Imaizumi	24th Sept	30th Sept
Indus Maru	R. Yano	5th Oct.	10th Oct.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to:
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

Ladies Blouses Washed As. 8 to Re. 1.
" " Cleaned Re. 1 to Rs. 2-8.

Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.

High Class Cleaners & Launderers,
HAMAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY. 2

SHIPPING.

ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Orare, Nagpur and Rampur.

For particulars apply to:—
EASTERN SHIP BROKERS AND AGENCY LTD.
Managing Agents.
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
68-69, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD

(Incorporated in England.)

Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, and Bahrein.

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid Up Capital £765, 242
Reserve Fund £220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,197,488

BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)

INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.

Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.

E. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND... £1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9 Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 42, Churchgate Street

OTHER BRANCHES:
Amoy
Bangkok
Batavia
Calcutta
Canton
Colombo
Foochow
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkow
Ipoh
Johore
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
Lyons
Malacca
Manila
Nagasaki
New York
Peking
Penang
Rangoon
Saigon
San Francisco
Shanghai
Singapore
Sourabaya
Tientsin
Tsingtao
Vladivostock
Yloilo
Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL...Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,58,78,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... Rs. 1,51,19,281/4
RESERVE FUND .... Rs. 5,00,000/

BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20 Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnpore—Chandousi.
London Office—9, Bhishops gate.
Cornhill London, E. C.

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

A. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 8,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.

BRANCHES:
Bombay
Bingomachi
Dotonbori
Hakata
Hankow
Hiroshima
Honolulu
Hyogo
Kawaguchi
Kobe
Kure
Kurume
Kyoto
London
Moji
Nagoya
Nakanoshima
New York
Nihama
Onomichi
San Francisco
Seattle
Semba
Shanghai
Shimonoseki
Tokyo
Toriaburacho
Wakamatsu
Yanai
Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 month and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.

Churchgate Street. Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE
UNION BANK OF INDIA,
LIMITED.

		Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	...	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	......	4,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	......	60,00,000
PAID-UP ON 18-9-20	....	59,68,715

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apolli Street

LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS: received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS:—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital £1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund £1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Colombo
Delhi
Galle
Hongkong
Howrah (Calcutta)
Kandy
Karachi
Kota Bhru (Kalantan)
Kuala Lumpur
Madras
Mauritius
New York
Penang
Rangoon
Shanghai
Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

		Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	......	2,60,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	....	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	....	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened favourable terms—Rules on application.

H. E. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING,

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY;
BRANCH:—Surat.

LONDON AGENTS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital: ...... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital: .... Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls: Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds............ Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLING DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS & SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital .... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital .... Yen 74,000,000
Reserve Fund .... Yen 44,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Llons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin.

Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

T. SEKI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	97,407
CONTINGENCY FUND	1,15,706

DIRECTORS.

The Hon. Mr. Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy, (Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalji & Co.).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas.).
B. K. Ghose, Esq.
Lalji Govindji, Esq. (Messrs. Bhucandas Govindji & Co.).
Narayanji Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal & Co.).
Krishnadas Goverdhandas Madiwala, (Messrs. Sakharam Mancharam), Managing Director.

CURRENT DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from the Bank.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVERDRAFTS given on approved securities.

LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.

Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

KRISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA,
Managing Director.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,82,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to,
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SUIT CASES AND TRUNKS

of Superior Quality can be had on Moderate Retail and wholesale price from

THE
WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES LTD.

Post Box No. 403,
Telegrams "EASTKIP." BOMBAY

HEAD OFFICE
6-1, Clive St., Calcutta

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

MARTIN Co.,
Managing Agents.

INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.

Insure under An Endowment Policy

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to—

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta;

G. N. B. Vaz.
Branch Secretary.
LIPTONS BUILDINGS, 33, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
BOMBAY

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.

SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Road.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Dabhoi, Surat and Bombay.

		Rs.
Capital Subscribed	....	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	....	20,00,000
Reserve Fund	....	14,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

INSURANCE.

According to the Govt. of India, Insurance Blue Book.

The oldest Life Office of Bengal,

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to Compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to—

The Secretary
309, Bow Bazar
Street Calcutta.

or

The Chief Agents
D. SEN & Co.
1 Chowringhee
Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

INSURANCE.

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

		Rs.
Funds exceed	....	31,00,000
Surplus about	....	1,00,000
Claims paid about	....	26,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building).
Lahore

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	.. ..	Rs. 1,30,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	..	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual income exceeds	..	Rs. 23,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Kt.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co. (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Forms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to:—
JEVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
as which to put up at in Railway is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE SPE

Competent Chefs, High

and

Charney Ro

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 5 all charges included, by V. P. parcel post. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duf Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Men, capable to translate old Portugese and Latin books into English. Work can be done at home. Apply stating terms, Box No. 1137, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5011

WANTED—CLERKS, well-up in English and knowing Gujrathi or Marathi. Apply personally VITHALSA BALUSA, Ganesh Mahal, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 5023

WANTED—A qualified COMPOUNDER. Pay Rs. 30-5-55 p.m., quarters free. Apply with testimonials stating age and caste to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Palanpur. 5049

WANTED—A young lady's help musical and educated in fine arts. Christian or Hindu as companion to invalid. Apply Box No. 1132, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 5004

WANTED — STOREKEEPER, TIME-KEEPER and ACCOUNTANT with Guzerati knowledge preferred. Apply Box No. 1122, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4954

ANY WORKMEN as well clerks and thos who are desirous to proceed overseas apply personally ABDULGAFFAR KHAN 2nd Peerkhan Street, Newnagpada, Bombay. 4622

WANTED—Two GRADUATES or UNDER-GRADUATES with teaching experience or trained teachers, Urdu knowing preferred, to join Muslim School, Panchgani, opening on 4th October. Liberal pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 1125, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4978

WANTED—A SHORTHAND-TYPIST with commercial firm experience (a) Salesman for Hardware and Metal Line, (b) Salesman for Piece-goods Department, (c) Salesman for Electrical Materials. Apply EASTERN COMMERCIAL CORPORATION, LTD., 123, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 4988

WANTED—OFFICE SUPERVISOR, ACCOUNTANT, TYPIST, TIME-KEEPER, HEAD STOREKEEPER, ASSISTANT STOREKEEPER, etc., for Cement Factory at Dwarka. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials, stating salary expected, to THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD., 6, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. 4965

WANTED.

WANTED—ACCOMMODATION in an up-to-date Home for convalescents for a middle aged invalid. Apply Box No. 1133, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5005

REQUIRED—A GODOWN, 40 by 40 less or more in Frere Road or somewhere near. Apply to Messrs. L. MOTIRAM & SON, Abdul Rehaman Street. 5042

WANTED—PURCHASERS for an immediate delivery 15,000 spindles in good working order sizes 1½" and 1 5/8" at present producing 5¼ ounces No. 20 yarn per day; selling as they are being replaced by new ones. What firm offer either for the whole lot or in small convenient lots. Apply Box No. 1134, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5003

FOR SALE.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE in Kalyan, valuable PLOT of LAND, most suitable for building purposes. Price Rs. 5,000. Apply to Box No. 1096, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4861

AUCTION SALE of Charon Motor Car at Mr. Pusupussan Tribhuvandas Gore Gandi, 87, Khetvadi Back Road, 2nd floor on SUNDAY, the 25th inst. between 3 and 5 p.m. (S. T.) 5028

FOR SALE—Few NEW OVERLAND Model "4" and FORD TOURING CARS for immediate delivery with Petrol facilities at BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay. 4851

FOR SALE.—A Large Property on Hornby Road, well built and has recently been repaired area 200 sq. yds., suitable for a Bank or Office or a Shop and Offices. For further information. Apply to Box No. 1102, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4879

A five seater FORD CAR, complete with usual equipment, plus a number of extra accessories and fitments and wire wheels, etc. Facilities for Cleaner, Garage and Petrol. Apply PADAM GODREZ, opposite Charni Road Station. 'Phone 4556. 5041

FOR SALE—Owner going Home—OVERLAND MOTOR CAR, Model 75 B, 4 seater. In perfect running order and good condition. Carefully driven and looked after by the owner personally. Price Rs. 3,800. Apply W. L. C. TRENCH, P.W.D. West Lodge, Malabar Hill Bombay. 4995

HUBBUCK'S WHITE ZINC AND RED LEAD PAINT, PORTLAND "HAND" BRAND CEMENT, PRIMUS STOVES, etc., just arrived. For particulars and prices please apply to KODAL AGENCY, 371, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 4939

FOR SALE—One tandem compound condensing high-pressure 14"; low pressure, 24' strock 24". Rope ENGINE of six gaps of 2" fly wheel 10ft. diamature with second motion lying at Khamgaon. (2) LOOSE, 13 ginns with all their parts lying at Akola. As for more particulars inquire with following address. RAMGOPAL DAUDAS RATHI Khamgaon. 4891

TO BE LET.

[illegible]LET—BLOCKS and ROOMS for [illegible] class Hindus. Building is almost [illegible] rooms and godowns will be on [illegible]able rates. Place: Odhavram [illegible] Tardeo [illegible] Alliance Mills [illegible] from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. 4938

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE CO Y, LIMITED.

WARNING TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS it has again come to the knowledge of the above Company that certain persons are representing that they can obtain telephone connections for intending Subscribers, and on the strength of these representations are soliciting money in return, the Public are hereby warned that such representations are entirely unauthorized and fraudulent and that the above Company has no authorized canvassers.

The above Company therefore will not accept liability for any loss which may be incurred in connection with any such transaction.

All communications should be addressed to the Company's Offices.

W. A. C. BROMHAM,
Ag. Manager & Secretary.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1920. 5016

BRITISH DYESTUFFS CORPORATION LTD.

NOTICE.

TO MILL-OWNERS, MANAGERS, MERCHANTS AND DYERS.

THE BRITISH DYESTUFFS CORPORATION, LTD., of Manchester, Huddersfield and Ellersmere Port, have pleasure in announcing the ESTABLISHMENT OF A BRANCH in India with Head-Quarters at Grahams Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay, and Depots at the principal centres of India.

The Management will be under experienced British hands and will comprise a technical expert for advice on all matters.

All inquiries will receive prompt and considerate attention.

Telegraphic address:—"BRITCORIND."
Post Box No. 499.

4994

THE NATIONAL SPINNING WEAVING & HOSIERY MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to section 77 of the Indian Companies Act, the Statutory Meeting of the National Spinning Weaving and Hosiery Mills, Ltd., will be held at the Registered office of the company 2nd floor, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 30th September, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the company will be CLOSED from the 24th day of September, 1920, to 30th day of September, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
N. MAGANLAL & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Krishna Building, Fort, Bombay.
20th Sept., 1920.

4997

NOTICE.

WANTED—An OVERSEER, well acquainted with land and building acquisition work. Pay Rs. 125 per month. The post is for a year, but if a good man is available, there is every likelihood of his being made permanent.

J. S. MALIK,
Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad.

5045

NOTICE.

TO BE FARMED FOR 3 OR MORE YEARS FROM 1ST NOVEMBER, 1920.

RIGHT of removal of Gypsum (Selenite) yielding plaster of Paris, and Calcite, and white, red and yellow earth (Ochres) suitable for pottery, paints, &c., within the limits of the Nawanagar State. Apply stating terms not later than the 20th October, 1920 to.

G. B. DESAI,
Revenue Secretary,
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar).

Jamnagar, 15th Sept., 1920.

5049

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS.

A direct monthly service from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman, and Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd. Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Batavia and other Java ports, as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of eight well be about the same as it charged from New York.

The first steamer of the Line s.s. "Katuna" is expected ready to load in Montreal about July 15th 1920. For further information apply cent per annum.

Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Parsi Bazaar Street, Bombay.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1920.

1992

NOTICE.

QUOTATIONS for the erection of mandaps and the supply of their necessary furniture for the elections to the Bombay Legislative Council and the Indian Legislative Assembly which will take place on the 16th November, 1920, and subsequent days will be received by the undersigned at this office at the Old Customs House on or before the 30th instant.

The necessary instructions will be given on a personal call at this office.

The successful tenderer will have to deposit a sum of Rs. 1,000 for proper performance of the work.

E. T. LAMBERT.
Electoral Assistant to the Collector
of Bombay.

5024

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VAMAN DHONDOO JOSHI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, who has agreed to purchase the undermentioned property from MEHERBANOO, wife of K. N. Munshi, has contracted to sell the same to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 13, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Charni Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 301 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 146, New No. 1337, Old Survey No. 145, New Survey No. 8039 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1180-81 and Street Nos. 45-47, and bounded on or towards the East by a passage, on or towards the West by Charni Road, on or towards the North partly by a passage and partly by the property of the late Mr. Khatau Makanji and on or towards the South by the property of Mr. Cawasji Ukarji Kharas, and which said premises are now occupied by Meherbanoo, wife of K. N. Munshi, and her tenants.

Dated this 22nd day of September, 1920.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

5040

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credit of SHIVJEE HEMA, late of Bombay, Jani Hindu Inhabitant, a retired gentleman .... Deceased.

NATHU SHIVJI, of Bombay, Jani Hindu Inhabitant, one of the sons of the deceased abovenamed, residing at Chikalwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this ninth day of September in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

The 9th day of September, 1920.

Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI
DINSHAW & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

5039

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of the late NARUSHANKAR KASHIRAM MEHTA, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Elphinstone Road, without the Fort of Bombay, a Clerk in the employ of Ramdas Mills ....Deceased.

GULABGAORI, widow of Narushankar Kashiram Mehta, the deceased abovenamed of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Ghatcoper, Taluka, Salsette, District Thana...Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Leters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Fourteenth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD.

The 14th day of September, 1920.

Messrs. BHIMJI and CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

5046

FRESH STOCK

Received of. Primus and Optimus Stoves. Dr. Mallick Patent Ic-Mic Cooker, criterion and enamelled 1, 2, 3, 4 wick Stoves, Electric Stoves and Irons.

D. D. Deshvatti & Co.,
275, Hornby Road.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 24th instant at 2-30 p.m. (ST.). Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Anchorage" Apollo Bunder (on the sea side), very valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, wall and able clocks, rich oil paintings and engravings, drawing sofas and chairs, one sweet-tone cottage piano, one teak wood large partition, one handsome chiming grand father's Clock, rich curtains, teapoys reclining sofas, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, chest of drawers dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses ice box, meat safes, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of W. T. Goodwin, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BRASS EYELETS

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 25th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—

91 cases each 100 gross brass eyelets size 30.

AUCTION SALE OF COPPER AND BRASS WIRE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 25th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNET & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their firms by order of the office concerned and on a/c and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Sharaf Ally Abdool Ally Mahableshwarwalla.

Ex. "SHIMI MARU".

20 cases each 125 lbs. copper wire gauge 28".
20 cases each 125 lbs. copper wire gauge 30".
20 cases each 125 lbs. copper wire gauge 32".
55 cases each 125 lbs. brass wire gauge from 22" to 32" eq. 5 cases of each gauge.

Ex. S. S. "INDUS MARU."

75 cases each 125 lbs. brass wire gauge from 22" to 32" eq. 5 cases of each gauge.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 25th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNET & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

By order of the Bank concerned.

2 cases each 50 boxes Rummal Brown Windsor soap.

By order of the office concerned

One case 9 dozen box big English dolls and 3 gross small English dolls.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 secondhand rubber tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.
1 secondhand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 secondhand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 Bay horse, aged, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF CLOSETT PAPER.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 25th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the Insurance office concerned.

18 cases closett papers.

On SUNDAY, the 26th day of September, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Palli Hill, Bandra, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumb-waiters, rich carpets, teapoys table and wall lamps, hall lamps, wall clocks, drawing room, suite of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, table ornaments, corner cabinets, marble top tables writing tables, office chairs, glass door book cases, mirror and grand door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, soil linen baskets, verandah cane furniture, reclining sofas, easy chairs, blackwood carved sofas, aluminium utensils etc. etc. The property of W. J. McCanlis, Esqr., Chief Storekeeper, B. B. & C. I. Railway and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT GORUPDEO, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, Trust Settlement Messrs. BENNETT and Co., of Bombay, Auctioneers, will on MONDAY, the 27th September, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following very valuable property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground interested by two private passages bearing New Survey No. 8-3628 containing by admeasurement 47.434 square yards or thereabouts (be the same more or less), situated at Gorupdeo without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and bounded on or towards the West and North by Public passage and on or towards the South by the property of Dhondi, on or towards the East partly by the property of the Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. and partly by the property of Mr. Cassamally Jairaj Peerbhoy and partly by the property now of formerly of Bhasker H. Sukalkar and others and which said hereditaments are in possession of the Vendor's trustees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, and for inspection of title deeds and other papers and of the plan of the property application may be made to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Solicitors, 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY the 28th September, 1920 at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hornby Road, Fort, above Messrs. Cox and Co., all the furniture large teakwood portion, etc., etc., the whole of the stock in trade of Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd Photographers (closing their Bombay business) such as very rich suite of sofas and chairs carpets, marble top carved pier tables, round tables fancy easel, palm stands ornaments stands valuable oil paintings and water colours etc. iron safes, arm and without arm chairs, photo frames photo cabinets revolving stands, electric ceiling and table fans, electric lights gas fittings, cupboards, teapoys, stands large lot of nagatives, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 30th September, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, Lemington Road near Bradbury Mills, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass crockery and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters, rich carpets, pictures, drawing room sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, ornaments vases, figures, one sweet-tone cottage piano, Jest fan electric lamps and fans, writing tables, glass door book cases, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, marble top tables teapoys, reclining sofas, easy chairs, Singapore cane furniture, double meat safes, aluminium utensils, ice boxes, etc., etc., the property of Mrs. N. M. Lordon and others.

Catalogues will be published and the properties on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable large Bungalow, with Very Rich Furniture, Electric Light, Dynamo, Etc., on Bund Road, in the Civil Lines at Poona.

Under instructions from Messrs. Sheriff Dewjee Canjee and Dawoodbhai Neney, the

BENNETT & CO.—(Contd.)

executors of the last will and testament of Dawoodbhai, [illegible], deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SUNDAY, the 3rd October 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable Bungalow with very rich furniture, electric light, dynamo, etc.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, bungalows, No. 23, Bund Garden Road and other premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Bund Road in the Civil Lines in Poona, the Registration Sub-district of Haveli, Zilla Poona, containing by admeasurement 4 bighas or one lac thirty thousand five hundred square feet or thereabouts, and which said piece or parcel of land bears Survey No. 24, and which said bungalow and premises are assessed under No. 133, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Bund Road, on or towards the West by Kajiputti land and by property formerly belonging to Moses Sonks and since to Mundi Krishna Ayub Mudiar, on or towards the North by the property belonging to Mahomed Sidick and Dhunjisha Jamsetji and beyond it by the road leading to the Boat Club and on or towards the South by the property of Madie Krishna Ayub together with the furniture, crockery, glassware, motor engine dynamo and fittings and other articles lying in the said bungalow and premises under sale.

For further particular and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of a very valuable immoveable property, situate at the Corner of Apollo and Forbes Streets, within the Fort of Bombay.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 425, of 1920 filed in the High Court, by Bai Jainabai, widow of Hajee Ebrahim Tyeb against Alli Mahomed Haji Suleman and others and in terms of the consent Decree in the Suit dated the 7th day of June, 1920, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned properties, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th October 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of quit or ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing there on situate lying and being at the corner of Apollo and Forbes Streets, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement nine hundred and forty square yards or thereabouts and registered together with the property hereinafter secondly described in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 9, New No. 4834, Old Survey No. 1404, and New Survey No. 9512, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the South by the said Forbes Street, on or towards the East by the said Apollo Street, on or towards the West by the property formerly of Haji Hassam but now of Shaikh Abool Ramiman Motiwala and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under A. Ward No. 1026 and 1027 and Street No. 32-34, 1-2.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at the corner of Apollo Street and British Hotel Lane within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, contining by admeasurement four hundred and sixty square yards or thereabouts and registered together with the property hereinbefore firstly described in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 9, New No. 4834, Old Survey No. 1404, and New Survey No. 9512, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the said British Hotel Lane, or or towards the South by the property hereinbefore first described, on or towards the East by the said Apollo Street, and on or towards the South by the property hereinbefore first described, on or towards the East by the said Apollo Street, and on or towards the West by the property formerly of Haji Hassam but now of Shaik Abdool Rahiman Motiwalla which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1028, and Street Nos. Nos. 42-44-46.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Dharamsi and Co., Solicitors at 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Receiver at 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 24th September, 1920.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 35, HUMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4989.

AUCTION SALE of Building Materials of Messrs. R. Scott and Co., which was to take place on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, is POSTPONED till further notice.

AUCTION SALE of Scrap Wood, Empty Paint and Oil Casks, Chain, Old Carpets, One Horizontal Tandem Steam Engine, etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 27th September, 1920, at 2-30 p.m., all the B. I. Dockyard, Mazagon, the following goods:—

Scrapwood empty paint and oil casks and drums, old bamboo sticks and mats, empty tins, old wire rope, main driving engine, old carpets, Dutch matting soups, empty bottles, chain, cable, etc.

1 Horizontal tandem steam engine, cylinder, diameter of cylinder 11 and 18 by 30 in. stroke fitted with Meyers expansion cut off valves, large fly wheel, 1 belt pulley, on crank shaft, 2 pumps worked of crosshead, 100 h.-p. in working order.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the New Custom House, Ballard Road, on TUESDAY, the 28th September, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), the following goods:—

Glass beads, 19 pieces, piece-goods coloured, 3 bales white shirtings, 1 case cigarette papers 7 bags toor dall, gram flour, 30 bags wheat flour, 1 bag masoor dhall, 46 bags rice, 6 pints, champagne, 132 cotton curtains, and bed covers, empty gunny bags, miscellaneous articles, 1 flag staff with wire stays, stay moorings and signal yard complete.

AUCTION SALE of Scrap Iron, Empty Packing Cases, Iron Chain, Old Canvas, etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th September, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the P. and O. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon, the following goods:—

One lot scrap iron, empty oil cask, packing cases, iron pipings, canvas, old linen and carpets.

Purchasers will have to pay whatever customs duty, etc., that may be due.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th September, 1920

MESSRS. RICHARD AND READYMONEY.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.
41, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON WEDNESDAY, 29TH INSTANT, AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO THE CAPITALISTS AND JEWELLERY MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMONDS, PEARLS, RUBBIES, ORNAMENTS, ETC.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dharamsi and Co., Solicitors for the owner, Messrs. RICHARD & READYMONEY, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 29th September, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Room No. 41, Esplanade Road, Fort (next to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors), the following jewellery:—

4 Diamond Bangles.
1 pair Diamond Bracelets.
1 pair Diamond and Emerald Necklace.
1 Pearl Necklace.
1 Diamond Necklace.
2 Diamond and Cutside Rings.
1 pair Diamond and Emerald Bracelets.
1 Diamond and Rubby Ear-rings (one pair).
2 English Diamond and Emerald Rings.
2 Pearl Colurs.
4 Diamond Rings.
2 Diamond and Rubby Rose Rings.
2 Diamond and Emerald Rose Rings.
2 Diamond Marquise.
2 Diamond Rubby and Emerald Marquise.
1 Diamond and Rubby Ring, Rose patent.
1 set of Pearl Raiful.
2 Diamond Collar Buttons.
1 set of Diamond Buttons.
1 Diamond Nose Ring.
1 Diamond and Rubby Ear-ring.
1 pair of Diamond and Rubby Ear-rings.
1 Pearl Necklace.
1 Pearl and Diamond Nath.
4 Pearl Bangles.
4 Pearl and Rubby Bangles.
2 Pearl and Rubby Necklaces.
2 pair Pearl and Rubby Bracelets.
2 Diamond Rings.
1 Gold Necklace.
1 Gold 18 H. T. Watch (Hunting).
1 Gold Wrist Watch with Chain, 14 k. j.
1 Platinum Chain for Watch.

Catalogues will be published and goods will be on view 4 days before the sale day.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance of the purchase money shall have to be paid within three days from the sale day.

AUCTION SALE OF GLADSTONE BAGS, SUIT CASES, READY-MADE SHIRTS, SOFT COLLARS FELT HATS, TIES, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, UMBRELLAS, AND SUITINGS.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PRIVATE GENTLEMEN, PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS, TAILORS AND MERCHANTS.

On FRIDAY, 1st October, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. RICHARD & READYMONEY will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, at No. 41, Esplanade Road, next to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors), Fort, Bombay, by the order of the parties concerned, a new consignment just arrived per s. s. "Colaba", a large quantity of superior piece-goods, Babai trunks, Gladstone bags, Suit cases, Kit bags, Collar boxes, Ready-made Shirts, Pyjama suits, Soft Collars, Handkerchiefs, Felt Hats, Ties, Silk Handkerchiefs, Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, Real Holland Cloth for Suiting, white mercerised cloth for shirting, etc., etc.

The goods will be on view at the Auction Rooms four days before the date of sale. The goods will be sold in lots suitable to purchasers.

RICHARD & READYMONEY,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

Bombay, 24th September, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF THREE MOTOR CARS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned:—

One Maxmell Motor Car No. 4526, 20 h.-p., and 4 cylinders.

One Clement Bayard Motor Car with four cylinder, 16/18 h.-p., fitted with horn, lamps, etc.

One five-seater D E. Dion Motor Car, 20 h.-p.

MEHTA, & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 24th September, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

The Premiere Picture Palace of Bombay
LAMINGTON ROAD
TO-NIGHT
RUTH ROLAND
The Serial Queen Supreme
IN THE
ADVENTURES OF RUTH

Episode 7:—THE SUBSTITUTE MESSENGER.
Episode 8:—THE HAREM MODEL.

PATHE GAZETTE
News from Everywhere
PATHE REVIEW
and
A POLLARD COMIC

Time

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily—Matinees on Sundays and Bank Holidays at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m. Saturdays at 5 p.m only.

Popular Prices
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

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AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES. LD. ATTRACTIONS.

THE EXCELSIOR

EVERY EVENING AT 9-30 P.M. MATINEE ON WEDNESDAY AT 5-30 P.M.

THE H. B. WARING COMPANY

In a Powerful Repertoire of FAMOUS PLAYS.

TO-DAY FRIDAY & TO-MORROW SATURDAY 24th & 25th at 9-30 p m.

The Hilarious Farcical Romance

"His Excellency the Governor"

PLANS at ROSE & Co., upto 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. Plan for TO-NIGHT'S ATTRACTIONS at the THEATRE. Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

——ARE YOU A LOVER OF MOTION PICTURES?——

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Four performances Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.

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MADAN THEATRES, LIMITED, PRESENT
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BATTLES of brains on land, on water, in the air and threaded through it all a big, human, LOVE STORY.

Dont Miss the Opening Chapters. First Three Episodes this Week.

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HAROLD LLOYD

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"BUMPING INTO BROADWAY"

THE LAST DAY OF THE SECOND WEEK.

Make a point of seeing the all—engrossing second Instalment of

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the greatest of all serials with a remarkable powerful cast—featuring the mascular Boxer and Rider **JACK HOXIE** and the Volatile winscine **ANN LITTLE**.

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The **Globe Cinema** is now the daily pleasure—resort of respectable, well-known European and Indian families, ever since this Cinema de Luxe has come under the fostering care and management of Messrs K, D. and Brothers

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CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road).

Four Shows To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

TO-DAY

THE SEMI-FINAL WEEK OF

"Elmo the Fearless"

comes to an end. This is just by the way of a reminder to you lest you forget that to-day is Friday, the

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS)

is bubbling all over with the excitement and enthusiasm This tremendous Universal Serial has created.

A 2-Reel Comedy in the Programme.

To-Night: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

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The King of the Cowpunchers—ART ACORD in

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Yet another Universal Wonder Serial that will set Bombay talking for Weeks!

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The Greatest Thrill in the Greatest Thrill Picture Ever Made!

Two Aeroplanes, 4.000 feet in the air, crash and plunge to the earth—while HOUDINI jumps off from one to the other, head downward!

Come—This death-defying duel in the air is worth watching, in

"THE GRIM GAME"

the most extraordinarily sensational and thrilling Drama that Messrs. K. D. and Brothers have the prond privilege to offer their Patrons this Week—featuring the World--Renowned Master Illusionist

HOUDINI

the "Handcuff King. A reward" of $1,000 is offered to any one proving that the aeroplane crash in midair is not genuine

MIND YOU—THIS IS NOT A SERIAL

A Comedy in the Programme.

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(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p m. (S.T.)

COMING! COMING!!

The Sweet Charmer of the Screens.

DOROTHY DALTON in yet-another soul-ennobling Drama

"The Flame of The Ukon."

Be prepared to meet this Cebbrated Queen of the Dance Halls in a Triangle Drama of the Gold-Mud days in the lawless Arctic Land.

AMUSEMENTS.

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TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

GABY DESLYS

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"The God of Luck"

Comedy Drama in 7 Reels.

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THE WORLD'S SWEETHEART!

MARY PICKFORD.
IN
"DADDY LONG LEGS"
See her again
IN
"THE HOODLUM"
SHOWING AT

THE EMPIRE

TO-MORROW! TO-MORROW!
SATURDAY. 25th

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 P.M.

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"Around The Town"

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RARE AND INVALUABLE SPECIFIC FOR THE CURE OF "DIABETES."

After a short visit to the Madras Presidency on professional work Dr. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, the well-known Diabetes Specialist has RETURNED TO BOMBAY and will be glad to treat "DIABETES" suffering patients.

During the short stay he has made here before he has treated and has completely cured many persons of whom the following are a few:—

KANYALAL BADRIDAS, a Cotton Merchant, Bombay writes:—

"It gives me great pleasure in testifying to the real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs. I was suffering from "Diabetes" for the last 12 years—Commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment—my urine was examined by the Bombay Municipal Analyst the Sp. Gravity was 1037 and sugar 5-62 per cent. After treatment, the examination of the same Municipal Analyst; and Dr. N. H. Clubwala M. D. B. Hy. (Bombay) at Dr. Masina Hospital Pathological Laboratory "Sugar was found nil" and Sp. Gravity 1013.

Mr. BHAILAL V. KHOTHARI, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court, Bombay, writes:—

"It gives me great and sincere pleasure in testtifying to the real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medical drugs. I was suffering from Diabetes for over 4 years and had tried many well-known doctors of Bombay but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of the said Doctor Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 7 complete weeks for me. As each week progressed the disease that could not at all be controlled before, began to abate with the result that I was completely cured at the end of the course, in such a marvellous way that I can very well say that Dr. Iyengar is not a diabetes specialist in name but a specialist indeed in reality. My Sp. Gr. which was 1038 in the beginning of the course came down to 1015 at the end and grains of sugar per ounce of urine fell down from 24 to nil while sediments were not at all visible.

CONSULTATION—8 to 10 a.m., and 5 to 7 p.m.

Address:—
"MARKER HOUSE." Opp. Native Library. Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaum, Bombay.
Telegrams:—"Diabetes" Bombay.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

The monsoon has strengthened in Lower Burma and a depression may be forming in Andaman Sea. A western disturbance is affecting extreme north of India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Kumaon Hills, Mysore, and local in Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad, Malabar and Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal, Bihar, North Punjab, Kashmir, Gujarat, Central Provinces, south Hyderabad and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point three inches, Mergui, Tavoy two, Toungoo one, Calcutta three, Chakrata one, Rawalpindi three quarters, Veraval a half, Chitaldrug three quarters, Bangalore a half, Calicut, Cochin, Kodaikanal one, Bellary three quarters.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of 23rd Sept.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 8 a.m. of 23rd Sept. 1918.	1919
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0.02	3 .23	22·39	61 33
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0.03	45.14	22·62	71·56
Esplanade (Gok Tej. Hospital)	0.03	43.84	23·61	67.58
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0.02	44.08	28·0	73·16

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1920.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 6 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.781	Inches
Temperature of Air	81.4	Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.9	"
Dew Point	76.6	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.855	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10).	6.8	"
Maximum temperature of Air	88.0	"
Minimum do.	76.2	"
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,N,NW.	
Movement of Wind	151	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.05	Inches
Total fall during month	3 89	"
Do. do. year	40 55	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 23rd	0.00	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

	HIGH WATER			LOW WATER		
Day	Day of Month	Bombay mean Time	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month	Bombay mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	Sept	h. m	ft. in.	Sept	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri.	24	m 8 49 8 50a	25 5 24 9	24	m 1 59 3 2a	19 0 19 2
Sat.	25	m 9 26 9 40a	26 1 25 9	25	m 2 51 3 37a	18 5 18 3
Sun.	26	m 10 0 10 20a	26 9 26 9	26	m 3 36 4 11a	17 10 17 8
Mon.	27	m 10 38 11 1a	13 6 13 9	27	m 4 22 4 40a	3 2 2 3
Tues.	28	m 11 8 11 38	27 9 28 4	28	m 4 56 5 19a	16 4 15 8
Wed.	29	m 11 [illegible]3	27 11	29	m 5 [illegible] 6 [illegible]4a	16 10 15 1
Thu.	30	m 8 6 7 58a	24 9 23 10	30	m 0 49 2 22a	

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Thursday, the 23rd September 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab. Rawalpindi reports 0.76in. of rain. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal at several stations. Day temperature is generally in slight excess; night temperature continues moterately above normal in the submontane districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Agra and Jhansi. Day temperature is above normal throughout; night temperature is slightly above the average in the western districts

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal except in lower Sind. Day temperature is moderately above the average in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Veraval reports 0.42in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in Central India West and at Deesa and Bhavnagar-Para. Day temperature is above normal throughout, the excess being considerable in Gujarat; Ahmedabad records a maximum of 103deg. F. Night temperature is above the average at Rajkot, Bhavnagar-Para and Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Khandwa and Saugor report light showers. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in Berar. Day temperature is above the average at most stations in the west.

The Konkan.—No appreciable rain has fallen. Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is in slight excess at Bomb

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports 0.26in. of rain. Bijapur 0.24in., Belgaum 0.20in and Nizamabad 0.21in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess at Malegaon.

General Remarks. Rain has fallen locally in Malabar, Mysore, the Madras Deccan, the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, the south Kathiawar coast and the north Punjab. The falls have been moderately heavy in Malabar. Day temperature is highly generally to the north of latitude 20deg. N. The air is drier than usual in the Punjab and Rajputana.

Forecast.—Local rainfall is likely to continue in the Peninsula, an increase is probable in the Konkan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 22nd September 1920.

The monsoon is weak except in the Peninsula and the tendency towards the formation of a disturbance in the Bay is less marked. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, Mysore and on the north Madras coast, and local in Central India East, the south of the Central Provinces, south Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Burma, Assam, Bengal, the east of the United Provinces, Gujarat and south Madras.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Lashio three-quarters of an inch; Benares one; Jagdalpur three-quarters; Gulbarga a half; Cocanada two.

Temperature is higher than usual along the north-western frontier.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY THE 23rd SEPT. 1920.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity: 8 hrs.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (20th)	90.8	81.0	92	—	0	—[illegible].01
Jask	92.9	78.0	88	—	0	—[illegible].08
Muskat	86.7	80.7	81	—	0	—0.17
Do. ( )	..	—	..	—	—	—
PUNJAB—						
Multan	103.7	79.5	56	—	2.80	—2.50
Rawalpindi	98.7	76.0	57	—	10.96	—10.54
Lahore	97.8	78.7	69	—	7.32	—7.21
Hissar	102.0	75.2	43	—	4.48	—6.40
Ambala	97.1	76.4	65	—	12.33	—10.59
Delhi	97.0	76.4	70	—	20.90	—1.25
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	99.8	78.7	48	—	20.91	—1.42
Mainpuri	96.6	78.0	69	—	20.11	—1.76
Jhansi	96.8	75.5	49	—	19.00	—12.37
Cawnpore	96.4	76.7	65	—	26.06	—10.32
Allahabad	91.1	76.8	68	—	68.81	+0.89
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	107.9	75.2	54	—	1.43	—0.72
Karachi	86.6	77.7	74	—	0.5[illegible]	—5.84
Ajmer	94.4	78.8	56	—	20.48	+2.81
Jaipur	98.7	74.2	47	—	[illegible].48	+7.66
Kotah	[illegible].4	77.6	46	—	[illegible].15	—2.91
Mount Abu	[illegible]1.5	67.5	65	—	32.72	—22.58
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	95.0	73.8	74	—	10.40	—2.80
Dwarka	87.0	78.7	77	—	19.06	—3.89
Veraval	8[illegible].4	78.2	[illegible]0	—	18.64	+1.63
Rajkot	[illegible]3.1	74.[illegible]	87	—	16.14	—5.10
Bhavnagar Para	90.4	74.8	69	—	19.79	—1.44
Surat	98.8	76.5	71	—	26.99	—12.11
Ahmedabad	99.0	76.9	67	—	19.16	—3.80
Deesa	100.9	75.2	62	—	13.49	—6.81
Neemuch	93.6	70.0	61	—	47.51	+1.75
Indore	90.0	65.9	72	0.05	32.40	+4.77
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	89.9	72.5	77	—	50.74	+17.47
Saugor	90.4	72.0	69	—	34.37	—6.05
Hoshangabad	91.6	71.8	80	—	31.72	—11.24
Khandwa	93.5	73.7	64	—	22.70	—2.79
Akola	97.2	77.7	57	—	9.42	—16.68
Amraoti	96.[illegible]	73.3	67	0.91	13.26	—18.62
Nagpur	93.9	74.8	62	—	6.79	—14.64
Chanda	91.7	73.6	82	—	27.52	—16.87
Raipur	89.1	76.2	77	—	33.9[illegible]	—8.61
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.6	78.8	82	—	58.24	—27.03
Ratnagiri	84.1	74.5	86	0.11	55.69	—36.54
Marmugoa	83.9	76.2	91	0.02	59.8[illegible]	—14.37
Karwar	85.5	76.0	93	—	75.25	—51.90
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	95.5	72.0	65	..	7.04	—10.18
Ahmednagar	90.4	68.5	69	0.24	7.51	—8.70
Poona	90.4	66.9	90	1.82	16.62	—2.17
Sholapur	91.8	70.8	88	0.25	9.67	—10.20
Bijapur	80.4	70.7	90	0.01	11.40	—0.93
Belgaum	82.1	66.3	87	0.52	28.4[illegible]	—9.60
Aurangabad	95.[illegible]	71.2	64	0.06	5.56	—16.88
Nizamabad (Indo)	91.7	73.0	73	—	25.01	—11.57
Hyderabad	86.5	72.2	86	0.2[illegible]	15.06	—7.98
MALABAR & CEYLON.						
Mangalore	84.6	75.7	88	0.04	106.68	+1.10
Calicut	83.4	77.[illegible]	95	..	102.44	+15.63
Cochin	84.6	76.4	80	..	83.62	+2.71
Colombo	85.4	73.1	90	—	21.45	+1.70
MADRAS EXCLUDING (MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	91.8	77.1	81	0.08	14.40	—7.53
Bellary	87.3	72.5	78	—	8.67	—0.50
Cuddapha	93.0	76.7	81	..	14.89	—2.22
Madras	87.1	73.6	87	0.18	5.36	—5.78
Bangalore	81.8	67.0	74	—	13.46	—[illegible]
Coimbatore	90.0	72.8	93	0.11	4.20	—0.07
Trichinopoly	93.7	70.8	91	2.6	9.2[illegible]	—0.24
Negapatam	[illegible]0.5	76.3	84	0.04	9.14	—0.29

NATIONAL SCHOOLS IN INDIA.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The successful working of Mahatma Gandhi's scheme, so far as the education boys and girls is concerned, means that our national schools for boys and girls should be well patronised and adequately supported by the public. These institutions have without exception all over India been starving for want of funds. Those who are at the helm of these institutions feel that they only cry in the wilderness. In some cases people do patronize them and take advantage of them by sending in their children, but those who ought to supply them with funds keep aloof and show little sympathy. In our city of Delhi, for instance, the Indraprastha Girls' High School which was refused grant-in-aid in 1917 because the lady superintendent was temporarily Secretary to the All-India Home Rule League for Delhi, and was even removed from the list of the recognized institutions, to-day sorely stands in need of help. Since then, it has been undergoing a loss of Rs. 5.000 yearly, as I gather from their annual report. Would the people who want to make Non-Cooperation a success, let one of the best institutions in the upper India knock off the high classes for want of funds! To send in help to such institutions, is to help the scheme of Mahatma Gandhi.—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Delhi, Sept. 19.

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Cuts, burns and scalds are painful everyday accidents that need instant attention lest they turn into dangerous festering sores. Zam-Buk is invaluable for it never fails to soothe pain, stop inflammation, keep disease out of the broken skin, and ensure rapid and perfect healing.

Mr. Maung Hpaw, an Advocate, of 82, Maung Khine Street, Rangoon, writes:—"A boy who is a pupil of our Burmese Phongyi, was one of a party of four who went out to hunt for tortoises among the brushwood. To catch these creatures it is necessary to burn up the undergrowth to make them come out of their holes into open ground. The party set fire to the grass and decayed leaves at different places where the tortoises were expected to be. Very soon the boy was surrounded by these fires, without means of escape. The trees were too large for him to climb up out of reach of the blaze, so he held himself up by one of the branches. He was unable to pull himself up to be free from the flames, and consequently the lower portion of his body was terribly burned.

So terrible were the boy's injuries that his parents gave him up for lost. Several kinds of native medicines were tried without avail. Then I recommended Zam-Buk. After using this renowned healing balm for about two weeks, the boy's burns were wonderfully cured.

Zam-Buk contains no animal fat and is India's most famous remedy for eczema, itch, poisoned wounds, piles, ulcers, bad legs, diseased ankles, sore feet, prickly heat, ringworm, boils, abscesses, scalp disease, festering sores, cuts, sprains, insect bites and stings, rheumatism, etc.

Beware of foreign imitations which are always unsuited by our Indian climate for human use. Insist on getting the only genuine Zam-Buk enclosed in cardboard outercase printed in English and native languages.

Of all chemists at Re. 1 or Rs. 2-4 per box. By post at Re. 1-2 or Rs. 2-8 from The Zam-Buk Company, 9, Dalhousie Square Calcutta; Messrs. Kemp and Co., Bombay; E. Brooks and Co., Karachi; E. M. de Souza and Co., Rangoon; or The Apothecaries Co., Colombo.

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C.&B. Curried Fowl	" doz.	"	6-0-0
C.&B. Oriental Pickel	" bot.	"	0-6-0
" " "	" doz.	"	4-0-0
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" " ..	" doz.	"	4-0-0
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" " ..	" doz.	"	1-0-0
Lunch Tongues ..	" doz.	"	7-8-0

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT. GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23)

The provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. Julius Muller as Consul for Sweden at Bombay has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

Captain A. W. T. Webb, on return from leave, to be Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur, vice Rao Bahadur Keshavlal Girdharlal Trivedi.

Captain C. P. Hancock, M.C., to be on special duty temporarily under the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar till he assumes charge of the appointment of Personal Assistant to the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar.

Captain G. P. Murphy, on return from leave, to be Assistant Political Resident, Aden.

Captain J. C. Tate, on return from leave, to be Assistant Political Resident, Aden.

Captain J. dela Hay Gordon, O.B.E., M.C., on relief, to be Assistant Resident, Kolhapur, and Second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infantry. Rao Bahadur Manishanker Rajaram Trivedi, on reversion to British service, to be Deputy Political Agent in Kathiawar, vice Mr. P. C. Govinden.

Mr. P. C. Govinden, on relief, to be Deputy Political Agent, Palanpur, vice Mr. Manilal Bhaichand Mehta, reverting.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. P. Wood, C.I.E., to be Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, vice Lieutenant-Colonel N. S. Coghill, Barrister-at-Law.

Lieuentant-Colonel N. S. Coghill, Barrister-at-Law, to be Political Agent, Palanpur, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. B. Merewether, C.I.E.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. B. Merewether, C.I.E., to act as Resident, Kolhapur, and Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country States, vice Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Wodehouse, C.I.E., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of an Extra Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Surat, for a period of one year.

Mr. K. S. Yardi, Mamlatdar of Wai and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Satara, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

In supersession of Government Notification, dated the 4th November, 1919, the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr. Chhotalal Naranbhai Desai, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Surat, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 50 within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court of Surat as now fixed or as hereafter altered by any notification for the time being in force, under section 22-A of the former Act.

Mr. E. H. Ingle, Acting Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind, has been permitted to retire on the expiry of the combined leave granted to him by Government Notification, dated the 23rd March, 1920.

The appointment made by the Hon. the Chief Justice of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay of Mr. Faiz B. Tyabjee, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Clerk of the Crown, High Court, Bombay, is confirmed during the absence on leave of Mr. H. Campbell, Barrister-at-Law, or pending further orders.

Mr. J. W. Fellowes, on return from leave, to be Superintendent of Police, Kolaba, vice Mr. H. R. Kothawala.

Mr. H. R. Kothawala, on relief, to act as Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri, vice Mr. Krishnaji Vithal Shinde, pending further orders.

Mr. K. V. Shinde, on relief, to revert as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri.

Mr. J. B. T. Brooks, Deputy Conservator of Forests, has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough on medical certificate for three months.

Mr. K. D. Sethna, Special Auditor, Co-operative Societies, is granted privilege leave for three weeks with effect from 9th August, 1920, or the subsequent date of relief.

The following appointments, vice Mr. Bhagvandas Harkishandas Dalal proceeding on leave, pending further orders:—

Mr. Ramchandra Krishna Kanitkar to act as Divisional Forest Officer, East Thana.

Mr. Shapurji Nasarwanji Jamshedji Ratnagar to act as Divisional Forest Officer, West Thana.

The following appointments pending further orders:—

Mr. Vishnu Ganesh Bhalerao to act as Divisional Forest Officer, North Nasik, vice Mr. Hari Anant Bhadbhade, proceeding on leave.

Mr. Ramchandra Vaman Pethe to act as Divisional Forest Officer, West Nasik, vice Mr. J. A. G. Douglas-Hamilton.

Mr. Trimbak Narayan Koppikar to act as Divisional Forest Officer, Kolaba, vice Mr. Chunilal Gulabchand Dalia, proceeding on leave.

Mr. J. B. Garde to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Ratnagiri, vice Mr. R. N. Pandit, reverting, pending further orders.

Mr. N. H. Hey, I.C.S., on return from leave, to act as Collector of Larkana, vice Mr. A. S. V. Acott, I.C.S., pending further orders.

Mr. C. M. Baker, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Collector and Superintendent of Stamps, Karachi, vice Mr. J. R. Martin, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. A. S. V. Acott, I.C.S., to act as Collector and Superintendent of Stamps, Karachi, from the date he receives charge from Mr. J. R. Martin, I.C.S., till relieved by Mr. C. M. Baker, I.C.S.

Mr. H. R. Gould, I.C.S., to be Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, vice Mr. J. W. Smyth, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. I. H. Taunton, I.C.S., to act temporarily as Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, from the date he receives charge from Mr. J. W. Smyth, I.C.S., till relieved by Mr. H. R. Gould, I.C.S.

Mr. J. A. Pope, I.C.S., on return from leave to be Collector of Sukkur, vice Mr. H. Montgomery, I.C.S.

Mr. H. Montgomery, I.C.S., on relief, to be Manager, Sind Encumbered Estates, vice Mr. Chainrai Bulchand, reverting.

Mr. S. A. C. Green, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Karachi, to be Assistant Settlement Officer in connection with the revision settlement of the Mirpur Sakro, Ghorabari and Tatta Talukas of the Karachi District for a period of six months with effect from 1st October, 1920, and the District Deputy Collector, Nara Valley, to be Assistant Settlement Officer in connection with the revision settlement of the Pithoro Taluka (Hiral tract) of the Thar Parkar District, in addition to his duties, for a period of one month.

Mr. Vishnu Govind Mahajani, Huzur Deputy Collector, Sholapur, is granted, on full pay, leave on medical certificate for three months in continuation of the privilege leave granted to him in Government Notification No. E.—Misc./739, dated 23rd March, 1920.

The Rev. H. Martindale, Chaplain of Byculla, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 18th September, 1920.

Mr. F. B. P. Lory, on return from leave, to be Educational Inspector in Sind, vice Mr. W. Grieve, reverting.

Mr. Abdulla Abdul Wahed reappointed a non-official member of the Committee of Visitors of the Reformatory School at Yeravda with effect from the date of expiration of his present term of appointment, namely, the 17th October, 1920.

On return from leave Mr. A. W. Hanckel, M.I.C.E., M.Sc., Executive Engineer, is posted to the Kolaba District.

Mr. R. S. Bapat, L.C.E., Assistant Engineer, transferred from the Southern Division to Sanitary Engineer to Government.

Mr. [illegible] M. Bose, M.Inst.C.E., Executive Engineer, on his own request, transferred from the Surat and Broach District to the Bijapur District.

Mr. M. T. Adalja, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Bijapur to the Surat and Broach District.

Pending the arrival of Mr. Adalja, Khan Saheb Ardeshir Kharshetji Dotiwalla, Assistant Engineer, is appointed to hold charge of the office of the Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach District.

Mr. Mohanlal Dhaneshwar is appointed, with effect from the date of this notification, to be Subordinate Government Pleader, in the Court of the Subordinate Judge at Dholka in the Ahmedabad District for a period extending to the 30th September, 1923, vice Mr. Manilal Maganlal, deceased.

The following appointments on the return from deputation of Mr. Dorab N. D. Khandalavala, Bar.-at-Law, Second Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits, High Court, Bombay, from 4th September, 1920, or pending further orders:—

Mr. Dorab N. D. Khandalavala, Bar.-at-Law, to act as First Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits, High Court, Bombay, vice Mr. W. J. Howard, and Mr. E. J. Davar, LL.B., to act as Second Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits, High Court, Bombay, vice Mr. Dorab N. D. Khandalavala.

Mr. Manohar Nagesh Kulkarni (Paluskar), District Pleader, Sholapur, is, by order of the Hon. the Chief Justice and Judges, suspended from practising the profession of Pleader in the District and Sessions Court of Sholapur, and in all the Civil and Criminal Courts subordinate to the said Court, for a period of five years from 2nd August, 1920.

Mr. Parshuram Abaji Bhat, LL.B., Mr. Sayaji Lakshman Silam, LL.B., are admitted as Vakils of the High Court.

Mr. C. G. Adam, I.C.S., Private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor, is granted privilege leave of absence for twenty-six days combined with furlough on average salary for two months and four days with effect from the 18th September, 1920.

The services of Lieutenant M. C. Sinclair, attached 1/129th Baluchis, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay by his Excellency the CommanderiniChief in India for appointment on probation to the Bombay Political Department.

GRANT ROAD SCHEME.

FRESH AGITATION AGAINST THE SCHEME.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The agitation that was started some time since against the proposed acquisition of land, and destruction of houses standing thereon, by Government, for the new long-distance Terminal Station was stopped for time, but fresh agitation against the scheme has already been set on foot and a public meeting of all communities is about to be organized at which a memorial to his Excellency the Governor is to be submitted for approval and adoption.

Sir, I fail to see what purpose would be served by sending a memorial to his Excellency who has already received half a dozen representations on the subject and is fully cognisant of the grievances of the people and yet is bent upon carrying out his pet scheme, regardless of the miseries, hardships, and privations it would entail upon thousands of people, as was evidenced by the very emphatic and disappointing reply he gave to the members of the Parsi deputation that waited on him at Ganeshkhind some time since. To my mind, nothing would be more unwise than wasting precious time in addressing futile memorials to the local Government.

The proper thing to do now is to approach the Imperial Government, that has the power to veto the scheme of the Bombay Government, and, if need be, the Secretary of State, the Premier and Parliament. His Excellency the Governor has evidently determined to adopt a "non-possumus" attitude towards all memorials he might receive from the people in connection with the scheme. It is, therefore, worse than useless to address any further representations to him.

It has often been said by Government that it is not to the criticism of their actions that objection is taken by them, but only to hasty, violent, ill-informed and unscrupulous animadversion of their measures. But the Government should remember that if the criticism of the Indians is very often necessarily ill-informed, it is not they who are altogether to blame, but the secrecy in which the administration is enveloped. For the greater part of the year, the Government are perched up above the clouds, and legislate for a people about whose wants, wishes and grievances they are profoundly ignorant and from whom they are so completely isolated that for all practical purposes they are entirely invisible to them. And they make blunders. What else can any one expect? They are perpetually leaving undone the thing they ought to have done, and doing the thing which they ought not to have done. Meddle and muddle, to choose their own apostle's apt definition, sum up their entire labours. The British rulers of India are, owing to race bias, limitation of grasp, ignorance of the language, habits and customs of the people and general want of adjustment to their Indian environment, incapable of realizing the real position of affairs in India at any time, and hence it is that his Excellency has failed to realize the hardships that would be entailed upon ten thousand people by his favourite scheme, especially upon hundreds of poor Parsis residing in the Marzban Chawl at Tardeo.

Sir, the maladministration and suffering that result from the colossal ignorance of the rulers of this country of the actual and real needs and wants of the people can only be remedied and relieved by the introduction of responsible Government. No doubt the English are the cleverest people on the face of the earth, and even their bitterest detractors will not deny them a large modicum of brains and capacity for and willingness to work; and yet the British administration has proved an ignominious failure, because, with all other qualifications, Englishmen yet lack that supreme one of being themselves one in mind and heart with the people whose affairs they seek to regulate, as instance the way in which the Governor of Bombay have launched their Railway Scheme.

The people of Bombay had never asked the Government or the Railway Company, both of whom are in a sense servants of the people, to make the Grant Road Station the long-distance terminal station, and still the scheme was launched by the Government without the consent or even the knowledge of the people, by means of a notification in the "Government Gazette" which was almost contemptuous in its brevity.

A question of vital interest to ten thousand people was airily disposed of in ten lines. This was an outrageous proceeding in itself, but worse was yet to come. The indignant people living in the notified area held protest meetings and a deputation of Parsis waited on his Excellency to suggest an alternative scheme calculated to secure to the Railway Company all it desired, without entailing any unnecessary hardships upon the people. The sympathetic Governor practically bowed the deputation out of Ganeshkhind with copy-book platitudes about "the greatest good of the greatest number" and with the solemn, but not very comforting assurance that the Government could not and would not alter the scheme in the slightest degree. The fallacy underlying the trite and hackneyed plea of his Excellency was thoroughly exposed by me and others at a public meeting held under the presidency of Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart. The Government have since issued a notification informing the people that 6½ per cent. loans are floated for carrying out their colossal development scheme. In other words, people's houses would be demolished with their own money. If the people of Bombay make up their mind not to take up the loans, or to remove from their present quarters in the notified area, until suitable houses and tenements have been provided for them by Government within a reasonable distance from their business quarters in the city, the Government would be forced to abandon their scheme, or to so modify it as to meet the wishes of the people in the matter. This would be Mr. Gandhi's theory of Non-Cooperation put into actual practice. But no sensible Indian would recommend the people to adopt such an extreme measure, so long as liberty of speech is not denied to people by Government and constitutional methods of agitation are open to them.

Sir, I submit, without for a moment forgetting the respect due to Government, that the demolition of hundreds of houses and dishousing of thousands of people, who would be literally cast out into the street, houseless and homeless at a time when the pulling down of a single habitable dwelling in Bombay should be regarded as a species of sacrilege, would be an act of wilful destruction of property, little short of the vandalism of the ancient Huns and Goths, and strongly reminiscent of the darker days of Indian history.

"The greatest good of the greatest number" is a convenient British plea for many of their high-handed and despotic actions. This plea is as ludicrous as it is hollow. If it means anything at all, it means that a few should suffer for the good of the many; but if the good of the many could be secured without any hardships being entailed upon a few, why should even a few be made to suffer. This is a question which his Excellency would find it very hard to answer. The Government should remember that it is not by indulgence in such plausibilities that the popular feelings of dread and indignation can be allayed. By a very simple yet unerring process of ratiocination the people have come to the conclusion, and very rightly too, that the only result of the much-vaunted development scheme, would be to afford further facilities to the wealthy Europeans and Indians in the matter of securing comfortable luxurious and cosy habitations and tenements leaving the poor and middle class people to go and live in parts of the town which are already overcrowded and to bear the burden of increased taxation.

Sir, there is only one possible way of persuading the Government either to give up or modify the scheme and that is persistent constitutional agitation carried both in India and in England. The half-hearted spasmodic scraps of agitation which are all that, so far, the persons affected by the Grant Road Railway Scheme of Government have been able to contribute to the struggle are not calculated to do any good. They should, therefore, be earnest and give their thoughts, their time, and their money unstintingly to the contest. No good is likely to accrue from the agitation carried on in the intermittent, half-hearted, dilettante style which has so far characterized the activities of the people and their leaders. The grievances of the Parsis, Hindus and Mahomedans residing in the notified area will be redressed if they all join to press their views and wishes unanimously and rigorously on the Imperial Government and on the Government and people of England. United and concerted action on the part of the leaders of the different communities is badly needed at the present hour, if the Government is to be prevented from foisting on to the shoulders of the Bombayites a development scheme which would prove ruinous to them and would saddle on their backs fresh burdens of taxation, without in the slightest degree relieving them from their present miseries in finding suitable dwellings. The development scheme is merely the foster brother of the Improvement Trust which is at present in a moribund condition. It has often been said that the present abnormal prices of food-stuffs in Bombay are some of the after-effects of the great war. But this is not exactly true. Even before the war the prices were very high. The fact is that the present dearth of houses in Bombay as also the famine price of food-stuffs may be attributed, both directly and indirectly, to the dubious scheme that was launched by Government about twenty years ago known as the Improvement Trust. which utterly failed to carry out the object with which it was originally established. Do the people wish to have another Improvement Trust, worse than the last, thrust upon them? Let them beware how they acquiesce in a scheme which could not but prove completely ruinous to the proletariat.—Yours, etc.,

MANECKJI KAVASJI PATEL.

Bombay, Sept. 20.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Podanur wires:—About 7 hours on 22/9/20 large slip of boulders fell at mile 24 between Keti and Lovedale, Nelgiri Railway. Transhipment is necessary and through running will probably be resumed on the 27th.

The "Pioneer" understands that it is now admitted in Afghanistan that Jamal Pasha, who was a member of the Committee of Union and Progress, is on his way from Tachkent to Kabul, accompanied by the notorious Indian Renegade Barkatullah.

THE CONGRESS.

BY M. K. GANDHI.

Never has the Congress been called upon to decide an issue so momentous as the one it was called upon to decide at its special session presided over by Lala Lajpatrai. Never perhaps has the Congress witnessed such determined opposition as was offered to the non-co-operation resolution. And yet never, within my experience, has a decisive majority listened with such respect and attention to the opposition argument as it did at the last session. Again never has there been such united opposition shown to a Subjects Committee resolution by the noted leaders of the people.

Mrs. Besant has a fine record of service to India. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviyaji is a name to conjure with. He has to his credit an unbroken record of many years' brilliant service to the country and an unblemished character. Mr. Das leads a party ever growing in influence and strength. I felt the late Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak's absence most keenly at such a juncture. Mr. Baptista led the Deccan. Mr. Kasturi Ranga Ayengar, the talented editor of the "Hindu", led the Madras Nationalist party. All these and many other leaders strenuously opposed the non-co-operation resolution. I warned that great audience against accepting my proposal unless they were prepared to suffer and were convinced that true non-co-operation was possible only through the programme submitted by me. But the audience wanted action, wanted suffering. The voting was elaborately registered. The Congress pandal was cleared for the purpose of voting. Lala Lajpatrai personally superintended the operation. It lasted for six hours. All the provinces but the Central Provinces and the Berars voted in favour of my resolution. The Central Provinces gave for my proposition 30 votes as against 33 for Babu Bipin Chandra Pal's. I give the figures below:—

	For Res.	For Amendment.
Bombay	243	93
Madras	161	135
Bengal	551	395
U. P.	259	28
Punjab	254	92
Andhra	59	12
Sindh	36	16
Delhi	59	9
Behar	184	28
Burma	14	4
C. P.	30	33
Berar	5	28
	1,855	873

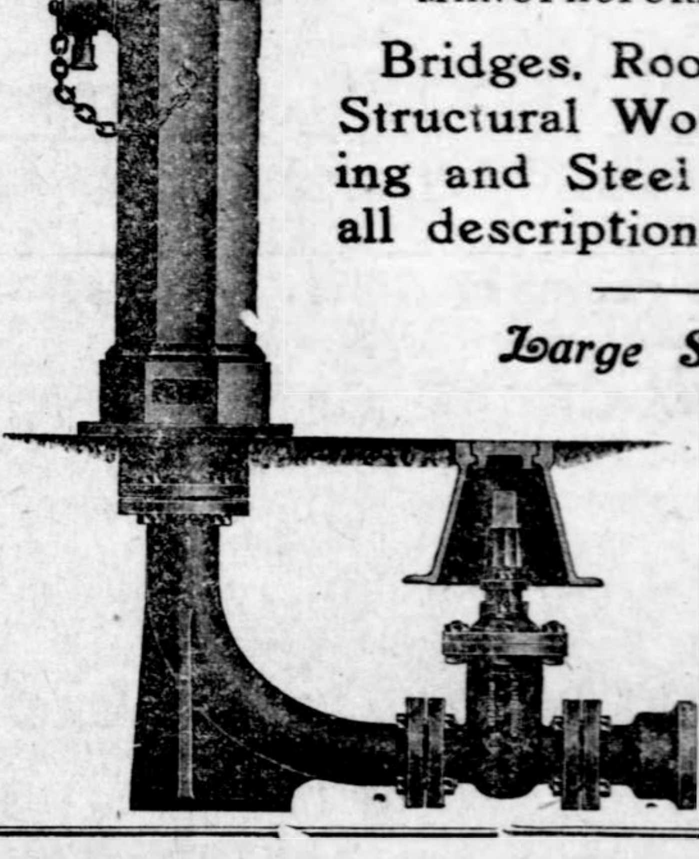
My resolution adopted the principle of the whole of the Khilafat Programme, even non-payment of taxes, and advised for immediate adoption, boycott of titles and honorary offices, law courts by litigants, schools and colleges and reformed councils. Babu Bipin Chandra Pal proposed a mission to England to present our demands and meanwhile to establish national schools, formulate arbitration courts and not to boycott the councils. His resolution would have meant in effect seeking election to the councils and these probably adopting obstructive tactics This meant a virtual postponement of the real struggle to the next general election. The opposition therefore chiefly centred on the boycott of councils. And the Congress has decided by an overwhelming majority that the councils must be abandoned. hope that those who do not believe that boycott of councils would postpone the attainment of Swarajya (let alone hastening it) will work with all their might to advance the purpose of the Congress.

An analysis of the votes shows that the country wants non-co-operation. Mrs. Besant who consistently, fearlessly and frankly opposed it had very few adherents. I do not propose to examine the merits of the case at the present moment. My argument is before the country in favour of boycott of councils, schools and courts. Nothing I heard on the Congress platform has shaken my belief in the necessity or the efficacy of these steps. But I would respectfully address a few words to the majority and to the minority.

To the majority I would say: The hour of the greatest triumph is the hour of the greatest humility. The majority has taken upon its shoulders a tremendous responsibility. Every individual voter in favour of my proposal has certainly bound himself, if he is a parent, to withdraw his children from schools or colleges subject in any way to Government control. Every voter being a lawyer is bound at the earliest opportunity to suspend his practice and promote the cause of settlement of disputes by private arbitration. Every candidate for the Councils, who has voted with the majority, has undertaken to withdraw his candidature, every such voter to refrain from voting at the elections. Every delegate voting with the majority has bound himself to stimulate hand-spinning and hand-weaving and in his own person to use only hand-spun and hand-woven cloth. Everyone of the majority having accepted the principle of non-violence, self-sacrifice and discipline in regard to non-co-operation is bound to treat the minority with respect and fairness. We may not use physical or wordy violence against them. We must endeavour by our intensive practice and by scrupulously honourable methods to convert it to our views. Those who voted with the minority were either weak or not ready. Some few doubted the rightness of withdrawing children from schools for instance. But when they see schools being emptied, national schools springing into being, lawyers suspending practice and yet not starving, and the councils deserted at least by the best of nationalists, they will soon begin to believe in the programme, lose their weakness and be themselves ready to adopt it. We need not therefore be impatient with the minority because it does not see eye to eye with us.

To the minority I would say, they have lost in a fair fight. Unless now therefore it is a matter of conscience with them, they must come forward to prosecute the programme of non-co-operation in a most vigorous manner. Those who think that the majority has grievously erred are no doubt entitled to carry on a campaign of conversion of the majority to their views. By far the largest number in the minority however have accepted the principle of establishment of private arbitration courts and national schools. They wanted only a postponement of the consideration of the boycott of councils. I venture to suggest to them that now that the majority has decided in favour of a quicker pace, the minority should accept the verdict and help to make the programme a success.

Boycott of foreign goods finds a place in my resolution. I am sorry for it. I may not state how it came to find a place there. But as it did not conflict with my conscience, and in order to show my reasonableness, I undertook to move a resolution whose musical harmony was marred by a false note. Boycott of foreign cloth is included in Swadeshi. Boycott of all other foreign goods is a senseless proposition if only because it is a virtual impossibility. But if the introduction of the addendum stimulates us to sacrifice our luxuries and superfluities, it would have served a good purpose. It is certainly our right and duty to discard everything foreign that is superfluous and even everything foreign that is *necessary* if we can produce or manufacture it in our country.—"Young India."



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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, Sept. 21st.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's prices
Sept.	19.48
Oct.	19.26
Nov.	—
Dec.	18.76
Jan.	18.36
Feb.	..
Mar.	17.81
April	..
May	—
June	—
July	..
Aug.	..

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 21st

Months.	To-day's price.
Oct.	19.45
Jan.	18.53
Mar.	18.03
May	17.54

Liverpool, Sept. 22nd.

Months.	To-day's price
Oct.	19.16
Jan.	18.28
Mar.	17.80
May	17.34

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York Sept. 20th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	15,000
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" " to Continent	3,000
Futures at New York Oct.	25.80
" " " Jan.	24.88
" " " Mar.	24.40
Tone:—Easy.	
Spot Cotton at New York	31.00
" " Orleans	28.00
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	27.58
" " Jan.	24.4[illegible]
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8½
Demand Bills	3.53.[illegible]
Silver Commercial Bars	..
U. S. Mined Refined	59½
Do. Foreign	94½

New York, Sept. 21st.

Futures at New York Oct.	23.75
" " Jan.	24.55
" " Mar.	24.0[illegible]

New York, Sept. 22nd.

Futures at New York Oct.	27.80
" " " Jan.	26.20
" " " Mar.	23.52

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 23rd 1920.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1/10 0
Bank Demand	1/10 1/16
Acceptance 3m/s	1/11 0
Frs. Demand	470
American Dollars	215
Hongkong	257½
Shanghai	335
Japan	167
Singap	127½

Market steady.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES

Sept. 23rd 1920.

	per lb	Rs.	a.	p.
Davis	No. 10	1	0	0
[illegible]	No. 10½	0	15	9
[illegible]	No. 12½	[illegible]	2	[illegible]
[illegible]	No. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	No. 40/1	2	0	6
[illegible]	No. 42/2	2	6	0
Do.	No. 2/40	3	6	6

METAL.

Issued rates for brass and copper. Daily Quotations

Sept. 23rd 1920.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	89	0	0
Do.	1	89	0	0
Do.	1¼	89	8	0
Do.	1½	89	0	0
Do.	1¾	89	0	0
Do.	2	89	0	0

COPPER RATES.

Sept. 23rd 1920.

	per Md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper	3/4	81	0	0
Do.	1	82	0	0
Do.	1¼	83	0	0
Do.	1½	82	0	0
Do.	1¾	85	0	0
Do.	2	86	0	0
Japanese Copper Barrs		—	—	
Panchpeka Joint		[illegible]	0	0
Copper English-Barrs		83	0	0
Brass-Barrs		[illegible]	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazar [illegible] rates:

Bombay, Sept 23rd 1920, 6 p. m.

Ready.	Bazar Terms Rs.	a.	p.	Rail Delivery Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-30	48	6	0	8	10	0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	56	0	0	8	8	0
" Karachi Barga	57	0	0	8	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Bold	13	8	0	14	4	0
" " Cawnpore	13	8	0	14	4	0
" Yellow Cawnpore	14	8	0	15	4	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	18	4	0	18	15	0
" " Thin	17	4	0	18	0	0
Teelseed, White 55-15	88	8	0	18	8	0
" Gajar 75-25	86	0	0	17	8	0
" Gajar 50-5	77	0	0	18	8	0
" Black	87	8	0	14	0	0
Poppyseed, White	16	8	[illegible]	17	8	0
Groundnuts	87	0	[illegible]	17	12	0
Mowraseed	7	12	8	8	0	0
Barley	43	0	0		..	
Castorseed	64	0	0	11	4	0
Cottonseeds	26	0	0	8	0	0

Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	8	8	0
Wheat Sept.	8	14	0
Linseed May	18	6	0
Linseed Sept.	18	8	0

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—It is officially announced that Sir William Meyer has been appointed First High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom as provided under the New Indian Reform Act (*vide* "The Chronicle" of the 21st instant). The New Reformed Councils have not come into existence as yet, then in whom does the power of appointing a High Commissioner rest? If it is through the recommendation of the bureaucracy that this new appointment has been made by the Secretary of State then we can only say that the democratic principles are being worked with a vengeance in advance. Here is a sort of ambassadorial appointment to which a retired bureaucrat is appointed in conformity with the provision of the Reform Act. The Reformed Councils have not even seen the light of the day, India has not been consulted nor the Indians given time to consider whether he is a fit person to act as their accredited agent in England, who will voice their requests, demands and complaints against the bureaucracy. But it seems it is the bureaucracy which recommends one of themselves and the Secretary of State appoints him. Is not this a kind of comedy which will make an angel weep. Why not say that he is the High Commissioner for bureaucratic India and not for India. What will be his functions? Will they consist of shelving the demands of the people into baskets reserved for waste papers, recommending increase of pays, pensions and privileges for the heaven-born, and writing pious letters about the duty of India to help England in her little wars for oils and other materials. India will be saddled with an expenditure of a few more thousand pounds for the glory of having a High Commissioner in London. Has not the black republic of Haiti her own envoy at the Court of St. James? Why should not India have one? Canada and Australia both have High Commissioners and if they are appointed by the Canadians and Australians, the Secretary of State who is your *ma-bap* and who like a wise parent knows how intellectually unfit you are to run your own house if he with the purest philanthropy and the best of motives acts for you why need you complain. Be thankful to him that instead of the substance he has even given you the shadow.—Yours, etc.,

HAKIM RAMLAL RAMNARAIN.

28, Frere Road, Fort,
Bombay, Sept. 21.

POONA RACES.

◆

SECOND MEETING: SECOND DAY.

WILLIAM THE BEAU WINS AGA SHAMSHUDIN PLATE.

(From Our Racing Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 23.

The racing authorities took advantage of yesterday being a holiday to hold the 2nd day of the 2nd Meeting of the big races. This enabled a number of people to enjoy their holi day at Poona. Many Mahomedans, however, were obliged to stay at home on account of the Mohorrum. The weather was again bad as strong rain fell during the greater part of the afternoon spoiling the chances of many candidates who found it a disadvantage to run in a heavy course. There were seven events on the card all being handicap races.

A large field of Arabs in the 2nd Division started in the Sholapur Plate of 1¼ miles. Dublin and Golshan declined. Rose Hill Tipperary and Shazada were the public fancies and the first named ran unplaced. Benares, who last Saturday won th Beyrut Plate easily, won this race from Tipperary. Benares who is a fine grey Arab horse gave promise last year of being a good animal and now that he has struck form he is fully justifying the good opinion that was entertained of him when he was a *debutant here* two seasons back.

Brown who has sustained an injury was not seen in the saddle yesterday.

In the first Division of the Ripon Plate Gunda who is now the property of Lord Lough Borough, declined leaving a field of 9 hores in the 3rd Division to dispute the issue. Royal Jewel and Mossley were the favourites, though the followers of Harrison's stable fancied Sugarey Sam, a five years old gelding by Lochygan-Sweet Sally. Royal Jewel, however, never left his backers in doubt and won from Lady Myra by a neck after a close finish. Lady Myra is certainly a game mare after her performance in the mire yesterday.

The 2nd Division of the Ripon Plate was won by Firpo, smartly ridden by that clever horseman, B. Easton. In this race only five started. Firpo won with a good deal to spare in a heavy course. The timing was as bad as that of the first Division of the same plate.

The Chester Plate of 5 furlongs for horses in the 2nd Division also saw a small field out. Crushed Glass was installed a hot favourite with Murmansk and Pourboire in great demand. Regarding Pourboire, rumoured went round that he was moral certainty and consequently he was heavily backed. He supporters must have been badly disappointed as he made a very poor show in the race There can be no doubt, however, that the race was not run under favourable circumstances as the course was heavy. Belle Syme won in conineing style from Crushed Glass and her supporters were well rewarded for their patience in backing her throughout the season. To judge by the dividend, their number does not appear to have been great.

The big event of the day, the Aga Shamshu-division was annexed by William the Beau din Plate of 1 mile for horses in the 1st after a stll fight with Counfitry Lad. In this race Giacomi declined and Pastime and Brendao were favourities—Poignant and Sanparison found the course too heavy. The former had a heavy weight to carry and Senparison seems to have gone off complete. ly. Huxley rode a fine race on William the Beau. Stokes who steered Country Lad is riding very prominently this season. His horsemanship yesterday was very clever and Country Lad though defeated was not disgraced.

Mr. Mathuradas' success followed in the Steward's Plate with his Silver Saint who wen from Ploxtol. A field of seven started. The dividend paid on Plaxtol, by Lemburg—Nausica was 151-8. Not less than seven candidates declined in the Bedowin Plate owing to the sodden condition of the course. Anaiza, who should have started a hot favourite, having declined, Mr. Ali bin Talib's pair attracted the attention of punters who also fancied Nizam-ul-mulk and Karikata.

Details:—

THE SHOLAPUR PLATE.—Distance miles.

Mr. H. R. Badsha's BENARES, 8-6 Morris 1
H. H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's TIPPERARY, 8-9, Orrell ....
Mr. Heath's SHAHZADA, 8-11, J. Flynn.
Messrs. J. P. Ceasar and J Fiske's DIAMOND KING, 8-1, Bullock ....
Did not run:—Dublin, Golshan.

The Race:—Rain began to fall just before the start which was a level one. Dandelion was first out of the gate followed by Tankard and Black Ivory. In the straight he gave up and Benares was seen improving his position, followed by Tipperary and Shazada. Tankard and Black Ivory were overtaken by Benares, who came to win easily by 1 length Tipperary and Shazada displaced Tankard and Black Ivory for places by 1 length. length.

Time:—2 mins. 34 2-5 secs.

Favourites:—Tipperary, Rose Hill.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 194-8; places Rs. 59-8, Rs. 28 and Rs. 53-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 135; places Rs. 41-8, Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 29-8.

Trainer:—Mustafa.

THE RIPON PLATE. (Div. I).—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. R. R. S.'s ROYAL JEWEL, 8-6, Lambert 1
Raja Sripal and Mr. R. Singh's LADY MYRA, 9-8, Trahan 2
Mr. R. S. Captain's SUGAREY SAM, 8-8, Harrison ....
Mr. Noble's CHECKMATE, 8-10, Mitchell.
Did not run:—Gunda.

The Race:—From the start Royal Jewel assumed the lead which she kept till the end. Lady Myra tried hard to come to terms but Royal Jewel lasted to win by a neck after a smart finish, ½ length, 4 lengths.

Time: 2 mins. 19 1-5 secs.

Favourites:—Royal Jewel, Lady Myra, Sugarey Sam.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 46; places Rs. 15, Rs. 19 and Rs. 16-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 22; places Rs. 7-8, Rs. 10-8, and Rs. 10.

Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE RIPON PLATE. (Div. II).—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's FIRPO, 9-0, Easton
Mr. P. J. Firth's QUARTERLY, 7-13, Sleigh ....
Mr. Frank's MILLMOUNT, 8-3, Orrell ...
Mr. R. S. Captain's GENEVIEVE, 8-5, Harrison ....
Did not run:—Mametz, Love Glass and Saunterer.

The Race:—They were sent on equal terms when Firpo cut the pace followed by Quarterly and Millmount a good way behind. They kept this order till the end, Firpo winning comfortably by 1½ lengths, 5 lengths and 1 length.

Time:—2 mins. 19 secs.

Favourite:—Firpo.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 33; places Rs. 14, Rs. 13.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 20; places Rs. 7-8, and Rs. 6-8.

Trainer:—W. Mumford.

THE CHESTER PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. J. K. Metha and Mr. S. C. Petit's BELLE SYME, 8-2, Townsend ....
Mr. Kelso's CRUSHED GLASS, 9-0, McPherson ....
Mr. Diamond's MURMANSK, 7-13, Stokes.
Messrs. Pine and A. S. Moloobhoy's MAZBOOT, 8-3 Harrison 4
Did not run: Mist.

The Race:—As soon as they were released Crushed Glass was first out followed by Murmansk, Pourboire leading the rear Mazboot came into second place soon after, This order was kept till the home turn where Belle Syme collared Crushed Glass and Murmansk displaced Mazboot. Belle Syme came in easily by ½ length, 2½ lengths, 1 length.

Time:—1 min. 6 2-5 secs.

Favourite:—Crushed Glass.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 119-8; places Rs. 43-8, Rs. 20-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 48; places Rs. 16 and Rs. 8-8.

Trainer:—J. K. Irani.

THE AGA SHAMSUDIN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. M. Goculdas's WILLIAM THE BEAU 8-9, Huxley ....
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's COUNTRY LAD, 8-5, Stokes ....
Mr. M. Thaddeus' PASTIME, 8-6, Ruiz ... 3
H. H. the Maharani of Cooh Behar's NOUTBUTWEEL, 8-7, Sleigh 4
Did not run:—Giacomi.

The Race:—From a good start Brendan was first in his stri[illegible] followed by Patime and Country Lad, William the Beau handy behind the leaders. At the third furlong Brendan gave up and Country Lad assumed the lead. They entered the straight in this order till the 2nd enclosure where William the Beau challenged and beat Country Lad by a neck after a smart finish, 2 lengths, ½ length.

Time:—1 min. 48 2-5 secs.

Favourite:—Pastime.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 52; places Rs. 18-8, Rs. 18 and Rs. 13-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 35; places Rs. 10, Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 7.

Trainer:—J. Robinson.

THE STEWARDS' PLATE—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr. M. Goculdas' SILVER SAINT, 8-9, Herbert 1
Mr. Kelso's PLAXTOL 7-2, Bona ... 2
Mr. N. F. Garda's ZEFUS 7-3 Northmore
Did not run:—Antic.

The race:—The start was good and Zefus was first to jump out followed by Plaxtol Misrial and the others in the rear. Zefus gave up at the five furlong post where Plaxtol was seen leading till the 2nd enclosure where Silver Saint challenged and overtook the leader to win by 4 lengths, two lengths and neck.

Favourite:—Silver Saint.

Time:—2 minutes 45 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid for win Rs. 24; and Rs. 27, and Rs. 151-8 for places.

2nd enclosure tote paid for win Rs. 12-8; and Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 54 for place.

(Trainer J. Robinson.)

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's KHUNDIL 8-11, Ruiz. 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's MANDIL 8-13, Harrison
Mr. M. M. Isfani's ANXIOUS 7-6, Umarkhan 3
The Yuvaraja of Kolapur's DARTMOOR 9-3, Lambert ....
Did not run:—Durban, Zuheir, Lictate, Anaiza, War Minister, Silver Streak, Beadmaker.

The race:—They were sent on level terms and Mandil ler the field followed by Dartmoor and Karikata. In the straight Khundil overtook his stable companion and the pair made the race home. Khundil won easily by 3/4 length, 4 lengths and 1/2 length.

Time:—1 minute 45 1/5 seconds.

Favourite:—Dartmoor.

Tote paid for win Rs. 35; and Rs. 37-8, Rs. 23 and 57-8 for places.

(Trainer Owner.)

BOLSHEVIKS IN BOKHARA.

◆

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23.

The Frontier correspondent of the "Englishman" says:—On a report that the Amir of Bokhara had taken refuge in Shahr-I-Saz Red troops marched from Bokhara and surrounded the city. No resistance was made and the town was finally entered by the Bolsheviks who, on the plea of making a search for the Amir, looted houses and wrought great havoc burning what they were unable to carry away. These events have finally induced the Afghan Government to take action against the professed Bolsheviks in Kabul. Many arrests are being made, both in the capital and throughout the country, and all officials have been warned not to permit freedom to anybody to whom the slightest suspicion of being a spy is attached.

PRIVATE ARBITRATION BOARD AT SUKKUR.

◆

(Associated Press.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Sept. 22.

A board of private arbitration has been formed at Sukkur to settle disputes between landlords and tenants.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

◆

ELPHINSTONIANS BEAT HINDU GYM.

The Elphinstone Cricket Club inflicted a severe defeat on the Hindu Gymkhana in the match which was played on the Esplanade yesterday. The Gymkhana, who had first knock, cut a very poor figure, the whole side being disposed of for a poor 54. Karanjia and Bhapu were mainly responsible for this Gymkhana collapse, both bowling with fine effect, and claiming 5 victims each, at the respective cost of 20 and 30 runs. Godambe was the only batsman among the visitors who was able to do anything substantial against the Elphinstonian bowling and he played really well for his 27.

The Elphinstonians passed their opponents' total with only 3 wickets down Then Gandhi and Parukh added nearly a hundred runs between them. Gandhi, who made the highest individual score of the match, played excellent cricket, contributing 55. Parukh also showed fine form, scoring 49. Kagal bowled well for the Gymkhana. The scores are as follows:—

HINDU GYMKHANA

S. M. Dalvi (Capt.) v. Gandhi, b. Babu	3
V. V. Kantak c. Bhapu b. Karanjia ...	0
S. R. Godambe c. Wadia b. Bhapu ...	27
M. D. Pai c. Kapadia b. Bhapu ...	1
B. S. Muzumdar b. Karanjia ...	6
K. R. Keluskar b. Karanjia	0
V. P. Date c. Parukh b. Bhapu ...	3
C. H. Rana, (not out) ...	5
B. R. Kagal c. Bhapu b. Karanjia ...	1
G. D. Shirke b. Karanjia	0
M. H. C. Rana b. Bhapu	5
Extras	3
Total	54

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

Mr. Reporter c. Godambe b. M. Rana	7
J. Elchidana b. M. Rana	18
N. N. Contractor c. Pai b. Kagal ...	6
S. N. Gandhi c. Kantak b. Kagal ...	55
T. Parakh c. Dalvi b. Kagal	49
P. Nalaseth (not out)	10
H. F. Wadia b. Kagal	2
B. J. Morenas b. Kagal	0
The rest did not bat.	
Extras	11
Total (for 7 wwts.) ...	158

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Hindu Gymkhana Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bhapu	12	1	30	5
Karanjia	12	5	20	5

Elphinstone C. C. Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Rana (M. H. C.)	18	1	61	2
Kagal	15	2	42	5
Godambe	3	0	10	0
Date	3	0	16	0
Dalvi	3	0	18	0

REFUSAL TO PAY LEGAL FARE.

TRAMWAY PASSENGER CONVICTED.

At the Girgaum Police Court Mr. B. N. Athavle disposed of a case in which Mr. B. S B. Fraser, Accidents and Claims Officer of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, charged Madhavrao Ganesh Limaye with refusing to pay the legal fare

Mr. Vicaji, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the prosecution.

It was alleged that on the 18th of August last, about 10-40 a.m.. the accused got into a tram car near Kandhewadi, proceeding towards the Royal Opera House, intending to revert by the same car to go to Fort. But this was against the Company's rules which required a passanger so travelling to pay an extra fare. A notice also had been put up at the Majestic Cinema and at the Girgaum Portuguese Church prohibiting passengers travelling towards the Fort from boarding the car before it reached the Opera House. The accused knew this rule of the Company and he travelled in the same way on two previous occasions. On this occasion, when the fare was demanded of him by Inspector No. 15 while the car was proceeding towards the Opera House, the accused not only refused to pay but also incited other Hindu passengers not to do so and they followed his advice.

His worship convicted the accused on evidence and ordered him to pay a fine of Re. 1 and Re. 1-4 as costs.

SOCIAL REFORM IN KATHIAWAR.

◆

A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—These are the days of awakening and progress all round, and one is really pleased to find the political awakening extended to the subjects of Katihawar States also. We hear that Kathiawar is going to have its first Political Conference in a month or so. May we take this opportunity to draw the attention of the Kathiawar leaders to the fact that political propaganda will not, by itself, liberate the people, without there being a progress in matters social. One often reads about the sale of hundreds of chiid-brides in Kathiawar. Child marriages and consequent large numbers of widows, are quite common there. The condition there of women in general and widows in particular, leaves much to be desired. The Parda or a sort of a Zanana is yet in vogue there, and the female education there has yet to progress. It is therefore high time that the attention of the Kathiawar public is focussed on these and many other social evils that exist there; and for this purpose it is necessary to carry on active propaganda work there. We therefore suggest that together with the Political Conference, a social conference be organized at Rajkot, and we are sure that the many social reform leaders that Kathiawar possesses, will take up this suggestion and will organize and successfully hold the first Kathiawar Social Reform Conference at Rajkot.—Yours, etc.,

KESHAVPRASAD C. DESAI.

113, Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay.

NEW PARSI WIDOWS HOME AND ORPHANAGE.

◆

A new Home for Parsi Widows and an Orphanage have been endowed by Sir Hormusji and Lady Wadia in memory of their daughter the late Mrs. Bomonji Jamsetji Ardeseer Wadia. The institution will be opened in January next in the Malcolm Baug Bunglow at Andheri.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

◆

MOTOR BUSES FOR THE CITY.

DROWNING ACCIDENT AT MAHIM.

PRVENTIVE MEASURES.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. V. A. Dabholker presiding. A preliminary objection was raised by Dr. R. T. Nariman about the meeting being held at all on a public holiday. It was not a proper thing to do so he said, and he desired to move an adjournment. As there was no seconder the motion fell to the ground. The Secretary then read a letter from Dr. Sukhia who protested against the Corporation holding a meeting, and the President said that Friday having been appointed a holiday by Government he called the meeting on Thursday for the sake of the Mahomedan members. The matter then dropped.

A motion for a report from the Commissioner about the feasibility of having motor buses in the city was referred to the Tramways Committee for their report, after a lengthy discussion.

The proposition for the purpose of preventing people from bathing on the Mahim foreshore was referred to the Commissioner for disposal, on his undertaking to make all arrangements in the future to keep life saving appliances with a *Ramoshi* there and putting up boards warning people at particularly dangerous spots

PROVISION OF DUST CARTS.

Dr. D. B. Master moved:

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to make adequate arrangements for providing a sufficient number of dustbin carts or motor lorries for the effective removal of the entire quantity of refuse collected in the City and also iron carts for the removal of road scrapings during the rainy season and also a sufficient number of machine brushes for cleansing all the roads of the City which are in a very slushy condition during the rainy season."

Dr. J. Cursetji seconded and the proposition was adopted.

MR. A. E. FAZLA.

Mr. A. E. Fazla moved:

"That the Tramways Committee reconstituted by Corporation Resolution No. 175, dated the 3rd April 1919, be requested to consider, in consultation with the Commissioner and report, within two months, on the question of extending the tramway service from the Tardeo Terminus to the Hornby Vellard, with a view to giving facilities to the large number of visitors of Mahalaxmi Temple and Haji Ali Shrine and to the general public to resort in large numbers to the Hornby Vellard Promenade."

It was adopted.

INTRODUCTION OF MOTOR BUSES.

Mr. J. R. Dubash moved:

"That in view of the B. E. S. and Tramways Company, Ltd., not being able to cope with the ever-increasing demand of the public for traffic notwithstanding their strenuous efforts in several directions, the Commissioner be requested to report whether it is feasible and desirable to have motor buses and lorries introduced to facilitate traffic and transport in the City, and if so, submit a scheme thereof."

He said the Tramway Company was unable to cope with the situation and unless facilities were given to the public they would not be able to relieve the congestion which now prevailed. He hoped the Commissioner would come forward with definite and practical proposals.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy seconded.

HON. P. C. SETHNA.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna said the mover had not informed them whether the project was to be worked by the Corporation or by private bodies. It was not proper to burden the Municipal Commissioner with this work. If private bodies were going to do this work they had nothing to do with the matter.

Mr. N. M. Joshi was in favour of the proposition, and he said he saw no harm in the Commissioner's making a report. The motor buses should not go into those parts where there were no footpaths.

A MATTER FOR PRIVATE COMPANIES.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas was against the proposition. He said the work should be taken up by private bodies, and thought there was ample scope for any company to do the work successfully. He also agreed that the work should be taken up by a private body and not by the Municipal Corporation. The resolution was nothing more than pious hope and any enterprising gentleman could take up the work.

DR. S. S. BATLIWALLA.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla said they had a large amount of work to do as a Municipal body and they could not undertake any [illegible]tra work. It was the province of private [illegible]es, and the Corporation had to do not[illegible]d could do nothing in the matter.

He thought if anybody should ru[illegible]t was the Tramway Company itself [illegible]d the mover to amend the resolut[illegible] effect that the Commissioner [illegible] represent to the Tramway C[illegible] sider the desirability of ru[illegible] addition to Tramways.

This was agreed to by [illegible] resolution was amended [illegible]

TRAMWAY COMPAN[illegible] OP[illegible]

Mr. Cawasji Jeh[illegible] tion was discussed [illegible] thrown out. He [illegible] titude of member[illegible] to ascertain wh[illegible] the Corporati[illegible] poration goi[illegible] have to dec[illegible] a Committee. Without deciding that principle it was not fair to the Commissioner to ask him to make a report. He believed there was a clause in the company's contract stating that the Tramway Company should have the priority in running buses. Without facts and figures, however, they could not do anything. He, therefore, moved an amendment that the subject matter of the original proposition should be sent to the Tramways Committee for report.

COMMISSIONER'S REMARKS.

The Municipal Commissioner said in all big cities motor buses have proved to be successful on financial grounds, and they could also be run in Bombay successfully. He thought the question should be considered by a Committee. As the Tramway would come to the Corporation in course of time it was only proper that the Tramway Company should be asked first to run such a service. Those areas which were not served by the Tramways just now could be reached by the motor busss in a very helpful way. He thought they should ask the Tramway Company about the matter first.

Dr. M. C. Javle said the Tramway Company had failed in their duty to the public, and they had not done their best. It took nearly 90 minutes to reach the Fort by a tram from Dadar and that was ridiculous. He supported Mr. Kowasji's amendment.

Mr. P. J. Marzban supported Mr. Cowasji's amendment, and said the bus company should be absolutely independent of the Tramway Company, as in that case the latter would be more active in every way.

AMENDMENT CARRIED.

Closure was applied at this stage and Mr. Cowasji's amendment was carried as a substantive proposition.

REPAIR OF GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla moved:

"That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to the extremely bad state of the whole of the Girgaum Back Road, and he be requested to repair the same at a very early date."

He said all roads were bad in the city, but this was in an extremely bad condition and required to be repaired as early as possible.

Mr. N. M. Joshi seconded and the proposition was passed.

ACCIDENTS AT MAHIM.

Mr. Jehangir B. Baman-Behram, moved:—

"That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to the frequent drowning accidents that take place on the foreshore of Mahim, and he be requested to take the necessary measures, with the assistance of the Commissioner of Police, if necessary, with a view to preventing the people from paddling, bathing or swimming at the foreshore and to report to the Corporation the measures taken by him."

He said every year a frightful toll of human lives was taken on these shores, and something must be done to prevent swimming there. Even strong swimmers were carried away by the undercurrents which prevailed there. He thought boards should be put up on the fore shore prohibiting people from swimming. Only this year nearly 20 lives had been lost at Mahim.

Dr. Javle seconding said every month accidents took place and people died at Mahim, and so swimming should be prevented.

PORT TRUST'S PROVINCE.

Mr. P. C. Sethna said the foreshore belonged to the Port Trust and the Corporation had no locus standi in the matter. The best thing was to move a resolution in the Legislative Council.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla though the best course was to address Government and he wished to amend the proposition that the President be requested to address Government in view of the accidents etc.

Mr. Boman Behram wanted to amend his proposition accordingly which he did with the permission of the Corporation.

COMMISSIONER'S SUGGESTIONS.

Mr. Clayton said he could put up notices in particularly dangerous places, arrange for watchmen with life saving appliances and other things and ask the Port Trust to have guide ropes, etc. He would be able to arrange matters more easily than the Government who were very busy just now. He however did not think they should prohibit swimming altogether.

Mr. Boman Behram here wanted to restore his original proposition but this was not agreed to.

Mr. H. P. Mody moved an amendment that the Commissioner's attention be drawn to the accidents at Mahim and that he be asked to report what measures could be taken to prevent such accidents in future.

The amendment was only seconded and it was adopted as a substantive proposition.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT LOAN.

The Corporation then considered a letter to the President from the Private Secretary to the Governor dated 22nd saying:—

"I am to say that his Excellency is inviting some of the leading citizens in Bombay to form a control committee to co-operate in making a real success of the Bombay Development Loan. As the Corporation are deeply introduced in the result of the Loan his Excellency desire to invite them to nominate two members to serve on the Committee the first meeting of which has been fixed for Monday the 27th instant at 6 p.m., at the offices of the City Improvement Trust.

Sir George Carmichael will be the Chairman of the Committee and the Honorary Secretaries will be Mr. E. G. Turner and Mr. [illegible]owasji Jehangir. If the Municipality agree [illegible]nominate the two members will you kindly [illegible] in their names to the Chairman or one of [illegible] Honarary Secretaries before the meet[illegible]

REPRESENTATIVES ELECTED.

[illegible] Master moved that the President and [illegible]airman of the Standing Committee be [illegible]ed to serve on the Committee.

[illegible] C. Sethna seconded.

[illegible] sa[illegible] it was an excellent invest[illegible] [illegible]se in order, which was [illegible] not repreciate.

[illegible] adopted.

[illegible] adjourned to Monday

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

◆

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The mail steamer "Morea" with outward mails of the 9th instant expected to arrive at 4 p.m.

Muharram: Ashura Day, Mahommedan holiday.

The Adjourned Ordinary Meeting of the Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League at the Zoroastrian Association's Rooms at Dhobie Talao at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).

SATURDAY, Sept. 25.

Mails for Mauritious and Reunion per extra s.s. Muttra via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.,

Meeting of Wilson College Students in Marwadi Vidyala Hall at 5-30 p.m. to consider what steps should be taken to get the compulsory attendance at the daily Bible class in the College voluntary.

MONDAY, Sept. 27.

Bombay Legislative Council, Council Hall, Poona.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

BAND AT R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By permission of Col. J. S. McNeill V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (Indian Defence Force) will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. H. Bond at 6-15 p.m., to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan by s.s. Novara will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Friday the 24th instant.

HINDU UNION CLUB.

The Club will celebrate the anniversary of the death of the late Mr. Justice K. T. Telang at the Aryan Education Society's Saraswati Hall, Angre's Wadi, Girgaon, at 6 p.m., tomorrow, when Mr. Vasantrao N. Naik, M. A., will deliver the principal address of the day and Mr. M. R. Jayakar, will preside.

ZOROASTRIAN BROTHERHOOD.

A special general meeting of the Zoroastrian Brotherhood will be held on Sunday the 26th instant at 5-30 p.m. in the hall of the Tutorial High School, Gowalia Tank Road.

ROSARY CHURCH, MAZAGON.

The Novena in preparation for the titular feast of Our Lady of the Rosary, begins Friday, to-day. Daily Masses at 6-30 and 7-15. Evening services Rosary, Litanies, Sermon and Benediction at 7.

THE MAZAGON INSTITUTE.

In celebration of the Mazagon Institute's Silver Jubilee there will be on Saturday a social gathering in the Antonio de Souza's School hall at 9 p.m., consisting of vocal and and instrumental music and parlour games. On Sunday 26th instant there will be a Thanksgiviving Mass in the Gloria Church, Byculla at 9 o'clock and lecture by the Rev. A. de Cruz on "The times that are coming" in the Gloria School Hall at 10-15 a.m. Mr. J. F. de Quadros, B.A., LL.B., Addl. Judge, Small Causes Court, will preside.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

◆

The following is a statement of plague cases and deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 11th September 1920:—

Bombay City (a) cases 3, deaths 5. Total Mortality 941; West Khandesh District cases 41, deaths 28, East Khandesh District cases 98, deaths 70, Thana District cases 8, deaths 3, Satara District cases 331, deaths 200, Poona District—Poona Town cases 1, Kolaba District cases 7, deaths 7, Belgaum District cases 34, deaths 15, Dharwar District cases 124, deaths 61, Bijapur District cases 47, deaths 15, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States cases 345, deaths 251, Cutch State—Mundra (a) deaths 1, Karachi District—Karachi City cases 2, deaths 2. Total cases 1,041, deaths 660. Total, corresponding week of 1919 cases 461, deaths 325.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

◆

Duroing the week ending September 22, there was rain in parts of Konkan, Deccan and Karnatak. It was beneficial to standing crops wherever not withered and useful for rabi sowing. More rain is still generally needed. Inundation in Sind continues low. Standing crops have revived in parts of Deccan and Karnatak, but are withering in parts of Sind, Satara and Gujarat Native States. Rabi sowing has commenced in parts of Nawabshah, Karachi and Deccan. The supply of water was generally adequate. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains are almost stationary. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

Percentage below normal.

Sind 52 to 65, Gujarat 21 to 61, Konkan [illegible] to 50, Deccan 49 to 74, Karnatak 48 to 68.

RACK RENTING LANDLORD.

◆

At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Rent Inspector Samant charged Salehmahomed Sha Mahomed Shaji, a landlord and his rent collector Ashgaralli with receiving rent in excess of what was standardised by the Controller of Rent, from a tenant residing in a house owned by the first accused and situate at Falkland Road.

His worship convicted and sentenced both the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each and ordered them to refund the excess received hitherto.

WILSON COLLEGE BIBLE CLASSES.

◆

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One of the longstanding and unre[illegible] sed complaints of the students of the Wil[illegible] College is that they are compelled to attend [illegible] Bible classes. Calling the attendance [illegible] during the Bible period is a sufficient i[illegible] tion of the compulsion. Compulsory [illegible] dance at the Bible classes is a great [illegible] ment on the religions liberty of ever[illegible] Christian. In matters of religion, [illegible] there should be free scope for consci[illegible] conviction, the element of com[illegible] tyrannical and uncalled for. For, t[illegible] unwilling attendance becomes a [illegible] tal confinement.

In conclusion I would like to [illegible] is the previlege of a Christian [illegible] Bible in the college, it is also [illegible] viledge of the students to hav[illegible] regards the attendance to [illegible] in as much as the Gover[illegible] college receives [illegible]

Yours, etc.,

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Friday, September, 24, 1920.

POST AND TELEGRAPH STRIKE.

The strike situation remains unchanged. Officials, high and low, seem to to have adopted an uncompromising attitude and the prospects of an early and satisfactory settlement are remote unless the official attitude materially changes. It is no longer a mere Departmental affair. It is time for Government to step in and inquire into the circumstances and adopt the necessary measures to end the strike. The Postal officials are, as it were, on their trial. To leave it to them to deal with the strike as they like and asume an attitude of indifference would mean that Government had resigned their functions of control in favour of departmental heads who have after all their own prejudices and prestige to maintain. It is necessary for Government to understand that the public are opposed to the methods and policy of the Postal authorities and that they entirely disapprove of their frantic efforts to break the back of the strike by heedless and wasteful expenditure of public money. It is absurd to imagine that a few volunteers and raw men hastily recruited and extravagantly paid will be able to manage the city's postal and telegraph business properly. The henchmen of officialdom in the press may say anything, but the great city's business is dislocated and the public have to suffer grievously. It may be convenient for the officials to ignore the strikers but the public cannot do so. An irresponsible Anglo-Indian paper may call for "bunt resistance," but it is inexcusable for the responsible head of the department who ought to have bten in Bombay long before, to declare, from the heights of Simla, a war to the knife against the postmen and telegraph peons. If the Director-General entertains the idea that the public will support him in his action, he is entirely mistaken. The officials should not stand on ceremony. They should themselves approach the strikers and their representatives and allow the latter to approach them, the outstanding grievances should be ascertained, if there is any pretence that Government are not already fully aware of them, and a settlement should be immediately arrived at. Any other course of action would not meet with public approval. If the Postal officials cannot manage the business in the right spirit, Government should take it out of their hands and deal with it themselves. In their own interests, we advise the officials to drop their minatory tone. If they are, however, not amenable to reason and if Government give them a carte blanche, they may as well know that Bombay is equally determined not to allow the duel between the officials and postmen to go on indefinitely. We trust, however, that matters will not be carried to the extreme, that wiser counsel will prevail, and that Government will strive for and secure a satisfactory settlement of the strike.

What are exactly the grievances [illegible] the strikers? The postmen co[illegible] with great reason that the scale [illegible] tioned by Government is quite [illegible] quate and unsatisfactory. The [illegible] General of Post and Telegraphs [illegible] with figures and is anxious to [illegible] the minimum pay of a postma[illegible] 27 plus 7 which is in total near[illegible] in excess of what th[illegible] pr[illegible] to get in pre-war [illegible] has been increa[illegible] is, an increase [illegible] case is that substantial increments have been given and that postmen have no cause for complint. The reasoning is totally wrong. It is not a question of mere percentages. Is the pay sanctioned at present sufficient for the minimum requirements of a human being, let alone a man with a family to maintain? What is the prevalent rate of wages in other branches! What does even a "coolie" get in Bombay? Can postmen live at all, in Bombay, on Rs. 34? Do Government expect them to starve and be on duty, with the remote chance of visiting their family, once a year? The question is not what they got in 1914 but what they should get in 1920. The scandalously miserable pay of the postmen in 1914, Rs. 12 to Rs. 25, cannot be taken as the basis of the present revision. The present requirements ought to be the sole consideration. The officials should dismiss the old rates altogether from their minds. It is misleading the public entirely to say that postmen have been given 200 p.c. and 100 p.c. increments. But what were the old rates? Can anybody say that they were in the least satisfactory? And what has been the rise in prices, since then? The Director-General talks of big increments. How does the scale work out, so far as actual pay is concerned? Considered in its true perspective, the minimum proposed by Government is not at all satisfactory. The minimum must be increased to Rs. 35 plus 7. It is necessary to add that the astute Post officials have ruled that house-rent is to be paid only to men who are actually on duty. We trust such subterfuges will not be tolerated. To come to the rent itself, what kind of a room can be had in Bombay for Rs. 7? We do not press for an increase of house rent allowance; even Rs. 10 would be inadequate. House accommodation itself must be furnished by Government. We believe postmen are as much entitled to house accommodation as the policemen. The problem will not be satisfactorily solved till Government build special quarters for postmen. The Director-General omits to mention the fact that apart from house rent, the scale sanctioned for Bombay is the same as is allowed for Poona, Karachi and Ahmedabad. The higher cost of living in Bombay and heavier and more responsible duty in Bombay, not to speak of the condtions of health in the city have not at all been taken into consideration. The postmen working in Bombay certainly deserve a higher scale than those working in the mofussil cities but the officials seem to think otherwise. Again why should the postmen be content for the first three years with Rs. 27 only? The miserable increment of one rupee per annum should be increased to Rs. 2-8-0, as demanded and the long interval now required to reach the maximum should be considerably shortened. We are strongly of opinion that the demands of postmen are not at all extravagant and that they should be conceded in full. As an experiment, some intelligent postmen may be appointed as clerks; it is quite necessary that they should have a fair prospect of bettering their position.

The case of the telegraph peons has been scandalously mismanaged. It comes like a shock to learn that their pay is only Rs. 7-8-0 per mensem! With allowances, it comes only to 17-8-0. The system of commissions must be abolished and a time-scale similar to that prevailing in the case of postmen should be applied to telegraph peons. Constant cycling has sent many of them to an early grave. Telegraph peons are human beings; they are not tram-horses or rather tram-horses were better treated and cared for than are telegraph peons. Do Government consider it to be a credit to themselves that within the knowledge of these hapless peons, no one has gone on pension? After fifteen years' hard cycling work, they generally succumb, making room for a fresh batch, destined to meet with a similar fate. They justly demand that they should not be made to work as cycle peons for more than eight years during the entire period of their service [illegible] that too not more than one year at [illegible]e with a period of rest. Many [illegible] reforms also are needed in the [illegible]nt of these men. Their pay has [illegible] revised for the last 12 years. [illegible] increment of Rs. 2 given after [illegible]ike—does the bureaucracy [illegible]e a strike to remind it of [illegible]s been taken away under [illegible] another. Heavy fines [illegible]e Telegraph department. [illegible]have generally gone [illegible]arke would not even [illegible]t for a deputation. [illegible]rised that these [illegible]rievances did not [illegible]lities in declar- [illegible]ot disposed to blame them. Their case deserves sympathetic consideration at the hands of Government who seem after all to exercise little or no control over the department for the efficient and satisfactory working of which they are ultimately responsible. We trust false considerations of prestige will not supervene and that wise and speedy measures will be adopted to settle the strike.

Notes of the Day.

◆

The New Under-Secretary of State.

The selection of Lord Lytton as Under-Secretary of State for India is of the usual humdrum sort, the outstanding qualification, possessed by his lordship, for the post to which he is appointed, being that he was born in Simla. It is noteworthy, in a way, as marking a reversion to the old order. Evidently the British Government think they have gone far enough and that Lord Sinha should add to his many records that of being the last as well as the first Indian Under-Secretary of State. Lord Islington's name was mentioned in connection with the Under-Secretaryship. Does the selection of Lord Lytton mean that Lord Islington is to come as Viceroy?

"Time-table of Ruin."

The last ray of hope in regard to the settlement of the mining dispute is that a deputation of the Trade Union Congress, is to wait upon the Premier. The threat of joint action by the "Big Three" of British Industry, which is fraught with the most momentous consequences, should bring Mr. Lloyd George's Government to a realisation of the disaster which will befall the country in the event of a strike. As the Labour Correspondent of "The Times" points out, a strike would involve a loss to the country of 4,500,000 tons of coal a week with an approximate pithead value £675,000 in respect of coal for inland consumption and of £1,850,000 in respect of coal delivered f. o. b. for export. It will also involve a loss to the miners in wages of at least £3,500,000 a week, also a loss to the Exchequer of total "surplus profit" on export coal estimated by the Miners' Federation at £66,000 a year. Besides these calamitous results, there will be further rise in the cost of living involving great hardships to the poor during the coming winter consequent upon the dislocation of industry and a scarcity of domestic coal. In this connection a prominent Trade Union official gives to the "Daily Chronicle" the following forecast of the results of a coal strike under the heading "Time-table of Ruin," based on the actual effects of the strike of 1912:—

First Day.—All mines deserted.

Second Day.—Docks idle. Tinplate, steel, and other workers unemployed.

One Week.—Blast furnaces damped down; thousands more workers paid off; London factories begin to close; 700 trains stop running.

Two Weeks.—1,600,000 unemployed (apart from miners); shipping dislocated; food and transport problems grave.

Three Weeks.—Schools close; £12,000,000 lost in wages; trade union funds exhausted.

Four and Five Weeks.—Unemployment national; processions of starving women and children; looting of shops; fears of revolution.

That is, however, not all. The strike will throw the constitution of the country in the melting-pot.

Reay Art Workshop.

As the public is well aware, the Reay Art Workshop attached to the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, is the premier and, perhaps, the sole technical institute in the Presidency which is directly controlled by Government and the latter, needless to say, set a great store by the Workshop in their scheme of expansion of technical education in Western India. The Workshop was opened twenty-four years ago and has at present a teaching staff of thirteen members, besides the Principal, who is also the Principal of the School of Art. The majority of the members of the staff have put in more than ten years' service, but if we turn to see how they are requited for their services, we shall find that one and all of them, without exception are shabbily treated. Take the case of the Superintendent of the Workshop, who has grown grey in the service of the institution —with a record of twenty-three years' arduous work—and who is besides a gold medalist of the Bombay Art Society and one of the well-known artists of India. He is paid a magnificent salary of Rs. 200 a month! Or, take the case of the teacher in charge of the Iron Works, with a record of twenty years' service, who is receiving Rs. 75 per mensem, plus an allowance of Rs. 30! The teacher in charge of the Jewellery class, with sixteen years' service to his credit, draws a salary of Rs. 50, with an allowance of Rs. 35, while the one who teaches enamelling, with an identical record, gets no more than Rs. 75, plus Rs. 30. Teachers in charge of the blacksmiths' and wood-carving classes, with thirteen and ten years' service respectively to their credit, get no more than a pittance of Rs. 40 per month, with Rs. 28 as allowance! Similar magnanimity is shown in the treatment of the rest of the staff. All these are whole-time workers.

Need of Sympathy.

Are we to understand that Government set no higher value on the expert knowledge and work of these men? If the teachers' art is appraised at this rate by a Government who are anxious to promote the spread of technical knowledge and to make this country industrially great, what are the pupils to expect when they are sent out from the Workshop? Mr. Burns, the late Principal, never cared to consider the miserable lot of his Indian colleagues and was concerned all the while with the "grievances" of the European staff. We understand that the new Principal, convinced of the grave injustice all along done to the Indian staff of the Workshop, made recommendation to Government so far back as April last for a revision of the scales of their salaries, but so far there has been no response from official quarters to the proposals! It is strongly rumoured—we give the report for what it is worth—that the Director of Public Instruction and, also, the Member in charge of the Education portfolio, are opposed to the revision of salaries recommended by the Principal and this is the reason why the proposals are still hanging fire, if not actually shelved. We cannot believe this is so, for the grievances of the staff are so just and real and the extra expenditure involved in the revision would be so small that if the case of these men should really fail to receive proper notice, it would be scandalous in the extreme and would go a long way to impair the efficiency of the institution. We sincerely hope justice will yet be done to the staff and that Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola is sympathetically considering their grievance.

BRITAINS POLICY IN MIDDLE EAST.

◆

"TIMES'" PLEA FOR MAKING STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Sept. 24.

"The Times" in the course of a leading article urges Government to state their policy in the Middle East. The journal declares that if we are not to garrison Mesopotamia, all British wives and families should leave the country immediately, with the exception of those at the base at Basra. Undoubtedly the whole Arabian policy needs revision urgently. The delusive dream of a huge Arabian federation should no longer we entertained in any official quarter, as the Arab leaders have proved that they are not able to maintain their positition and work in unison for the common object. The proposed new Middle East Department lost even its hypothetical justification to from the moment Lord Milner and Zaghlul Pasha came to a tentative agreement with regard to the future control of Egypt.

BIG POLISH OFFENSIVE.

◆

POLES' CLAIM OF ROVNO'S CAPTURE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Sept. 24.

While the Bolshevists report a big Polish offensive in the region of Grodno, the Poles claim that they have captured Rovno, that a Bolshevist cavalry regiment has surrendered and that a thousand prisoners have been taken north of the Prypec.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

◆

ASSOCIATION TO BE FORMED.

A general meeting of the proprietors, managers, trustees and head-masters of the Aided schools of Bombay, was held under the presidency of Mr. Vishwanath P. Vaidya, Bar-at-Law, on Saturday last Among those present were, Mr. Framji Bamanji Master, Principal, Chandwadi High School; Prof. P. A. Wadia, Messrs. P. D. Pawri Master Kanji Karamshi Shah, Mahale Khopqar, Nimkar, Kaikhosru, Principal of Agawhan Schools, Bootwala, and others. Also the managers and head masters of Urdu. Marathi and Gujrati schools of Bombay were present.

The following resolutions, proposed by the chair and seconded and supported by Mr. Mahale and Prof. Wadia respectively, were unaimously passed.

(1) This meeting resolves to establish an Association with the object of safeguarding the rights of Primary schools which are not owned by the Municipality. The membership is open to any school not owned by the Municipality. Each member is to contribute Rs. 5 or more annually towards meeting the expenses of the Association.

(2) This meeting further resolves to form a committee of the following gentlemen to frame the rules and regulations of the Association and requests them to complete their work within a month and to circulate their report in all schools and then to convene a general meeting of the Association for final approval:—

Mr. P. D. Pawri, Mr. Master Kanji Karamshi Shah, Prof. P. S. Wadia, Miss Nanabhai Master, M.A., Mr. Framji Bamanji Master, Mr. K. N. Mahale.

(3) This meeting expresses its entire approval and sympathy with the letter read by Mr. V. P. Vaidya to be sent to the Hon. Sir Ebrahim and authorises the President to communicate it to the latter.

GOLD EXCHANGE STANDARD.

◆

OR GOLD DEPRIVING STANDARD.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

In my last article I pointed out that it is accurate to characterise Indian Currency not as a gold exchange standard, but as a gold depriving standard. It is necessary to substantiate this statement.

This fundamental principle of a gold exchange standard is that it consists of two currencies (1) Gold currency for foreign payments (2) token silver currency and paper money redeemable in token coins for internal payments. Thus the internal currency is divorced from the external one. No nation in the world but India has such a strange arrangement. It is a curious commentary on human nature that a country which adopted a gold currency by conviction in 1816, a country which is piling up large reserves of gold, should ask its dependency in all seriousness to adopt mongrel currency under the pretext of a scientific dependency. Indeed, there are no limits to human greed!

Gold currency is the international form of money. All the civilized countries in the world have adopted it on principle, because gold alone among all the metals, fulfils adequately all the functions of sound money. Gold is the king of all metals. It has its own merits. It is not out of sentiments that the civilized countiries adopted gold currency. The universal adoption of gold currency is the final consummation in the evolution of currency history. Each country has got a standard gold coin of certain denomination containing a certain quantity of fine gold. Thus different countries have got gold coins of different denominations. The exact quantity and quality of these coins are well known, hence the exchange rates are fixed on the considerations of the actual gold in the coins plus the charges required for the shipment either of coins or bullion from one country to the other. There are well-ascertained gold export and import points and all the exchange fluctuations vary within those limits. These variations depend on the demand and supply of the export, import and commercial bills. If the trade balance is either abnormally in favour of or against a country, actual shipment of gold takes place and the balance is promptly settled. Thus there is a natural and automatic stability of exchange. All that the Governments of those countries do is to provide machinery for the coinage of the standard coin, leaving it to the automatic action in response to the trade demand except for a strict regulation of the subsidiary coins. Trade requirements take care of themselves. Thus there is an automatic expansion and contraction in the volume of currency and the whole mechanism goes on smoothly.

Not a Fair Game.

In India it is different. For her external obligations she has a gold currency. If there is an adverse balance, Indians have to pay the foreigners in gold and this is done by the sale of the Reverse Council Bills. Normally India carries on her trade with 77 countries and on the settlement of the debit and the credit sides, she is always a creditor. Her debtors pay her dues in gold and they are received by the Secretary of State for India. Instead of transferring this gold to India, he steps in with his unlimited sale of Council Bills. He draws Council Bills against this India's gold, on the Government of India, which encashes these bills either in dishonest token rupees or notes. With that very gold he buys silver either from the U. S. A. or from some fortunate and favoured firms in London at fancy prices. Indians are paid in rupees. The Secretary of State pockets a few annas from every rupee crediting those annas to the Gold Standard Reserve. This Gold Standard Reserve has a chequered and interesting history. At present it amounts to £37½ million and the whole sum is invested to a pence in London. It must be remembered that this reserve was originally meant for the introduction of a gold currency, then for the fixity of the exchange value of the rupee. But in these objects it has failed. This huge sum belonging to the poorest country in the world, built up after taking 6 annas from the rupee, is selfishly invested in the market of the richest country of the world, a portion of it at a ridiculous rate of interest. Why was it not utilized for the maintenance of the exchange? The whole currency policy was directed in the past to maintain the exchange value of the rupee and to prevent the fluctuations in the exchange rate, but in this object it has failed. When the crisis came, the whole structure tumbled down like a house of cards. The system has failed and there is no reason why it should be continued even for a moment. It must be overhauled from the top to the bottom. The much-wished stability has proved a mere delusion, and the new stability i.e. 2s. a rupee will equally prove to be so. Public opinion in India is overwhelmingly and emphatically against this rotten currency which is given a new lease of life under 2s. a rupee. Is it not strange to note that a country which enjoyed huge favourable balance, a country which ought to have been strengthened financially, should be called upon to face currency difficulties involving the masses into widespread and lasting hardships! India ought to have piled up large reserves of gold as was done by other countries, she ought to have wiped out her foreign debt as was done by the U.S.A., the rise in the price of silver ought to have been a blessing in disguise for she

(Continued on page 8.)

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*Previous article on the subject appeared on Sept. 13.

COAL CRISIS.

IS THE STRIKE COMING TO-MORROW?

NEGOTIATIONS STILL NOT SUCCESSFUL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Sept. 23.

It is stated that Mr. Smillie informed the National Conference of the Miners' Delegates in London to-day that the Executive Council had decided that nothing had emerged during the negotiations with the Government justifying prevention of strike on September 25th.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE DISCUSSING SITUATION.

CONGRESS DEPUTATION TO PREMIER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Sept. 23.

The fateful meeting of the Triple Alliance attended by about five hundred delegates met in London to-day to discuss the threatened coal strike and late this afternoon an official statement was issued to the effect that the Congress had decided to send a deputation to Mr. Lloyd George to urge the acceptance by the Government of the miners' claims. The Congress remains in session in order to receive the report of the result of the Conference with Mr. Lloyd George, who has agreed to meet the deputation.

TRANSPORT WORKERS' EXECUTIVE.

ACTION ENDORSED BY GENERAL BODY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Sept. 23.

A special general meeting of the Council of National Federation of Transport Workers after exhaustive discussion passed an unanimous resolution endorsing the Executive Committee's action in expressing approval of the right and justice of the miners' claim and authorising continuation of consultations through the Triple Alliance. The meeting also instructed the Executive Committee to call another special meeting of the Council to report and recommend any action they may deem necessary.

THE AGRA TROUBLE.

AN OFFICIAL VERSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, Sept. 22.

The Lieutenant-Governor received many visitors to-day. All is quiet now. The following is the genesis of the Agra riots on the 11th:—

The District Magistrate called a meeting of officials and non-officials to discuss routes and later suggested that, with reference to the Moharram and "Tairaki" (swimming fair) celebrations, his orders would be the same as when Moharram and Ramlila coincided. Mr. Prag Narain replied that he did not agree to have the procession on these terms and referred to a compromise effected in 1918 but that was in regard to two days of the 'Tija' (third day after Moharram). The Agra Arbitration Board was then constituted on Syed Alay Nabi's return from the Congress at Calcutta. He was president, Mr. Prag Narain vice-president, and Dr. Lakshmi Dutt, Secretary. The District Magistrate desired to effect a compromise, if possible, and informed Mr. Prag Narain accordingly. The latter then drew up a proposed programme, which was accepted and notified by the District Magistrate. The Hindu procession took place as arranged on the 14th instant, but it was attacked near Motmid Khan's Mosque owing to the playing of music. The City Kotwal was present and City Magistrate arrived promptly. Mr. Prag Narain was present throughout. The attacking party were Mahomedans. Realising there would be difficulties about the procession on the 16th instant, the District Magistrate arranged to hold a meeting of leading citizens at the Kotwali at 6 p.m. An hour earlier the Arbitration Board held a meeting, but failed to arrive at any settlement. The District Magistrate's meeting was representative of all parties, but they were in no mood to come to terms. Syed Alay Nabi expressed regret for the events of the 14th, but was unfavourably received particularly by Mahomedan "Taziadars." Eventually, the matter was left to the District Magistrate to decide as it was a complicated affair involving routes. He said he would announce his decision next morning.

About one hour after this meeting, a disturbance occurred in Phullati Bazar. The District Magistrate, Superintendent, and Assistant Superintendent of Police, went to the spot and found that bricks had been thrown at the Mahomedan procession from the roofs of houses, but the culprits could not be traced. Mahomedans retaliated by looting a Hindu shop. The procession was re-started and the Superintendent of Police conducted it into safety. Ten arrests were made.

Next morning, the District Magistrate published his decision prohibiting processions on certain roads where there was prospect of trouble over "sabils" and prohibiting music within 50 yards of the 'Juma Masjid' and Akbari Masjid and 15 yards on each side of other mosques. Mr. Prag Narain was the only person, who came to hear the orders and he thought them reasonable, but the procession never started. Between 4 and 5 p.m. disturbances started again. The three officials already mentioned were on the scene promptly. The Magistrate, finding excited crowds in the streets, issued orders forbidding lathis and an assembly of more than ten persons in parties. By dusk all was quiet and the officials persuaded 'Taziadars' to begin the processions.

There was no further disturbance that evening, but trouble began again next morning. Babu Puran Chand, Vakil, was assaulted and stone throwing and scattered fights took place. It was difficult to cope with the stone throwers as most shops were closed and it was impossible to get on to their roofs. Peace was restored about 2 p.m. and there was no disturbance after

MESOPOTAMIAN SITUATION.

FIGHTING IN MOSUL AREA.

ASSYRIANS DRIVE BACK SURCHI KURDS.

INTER-TRIBAL FIGHTING CONTINUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BAGDAD, Sept. 22.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Sept. 23.

The Hillah area is quiet. A gathering of the insurgents near Khan Mahawil attempted to coerce the friendly tribes, but was dispersed. The pilot and the observer of an aeroplane which made forced landing near Khan Muqta on the 15th and have been brought in by the tribe into whose hands they fell. Diyalah is quiet.

The work of repairing line and bridges continued.

In the Mosul area the Surchi Kurds on the 15th attacked the Assyrian refugees who are encamped in this area prior to moving back to their country. The Assyrians counterattacked and drove the Surchi across the Zab. The Assyrians killed 140 and sixty were drowned. The Assyrian casualties were light.

The block-houses on the Kut-Bagdad line have been completed. Inter-tribal fighting continues. The cause is the murder of Sheikh Mehsin by Sheikh Abdulla for refusing to join in the Jehad. The friendly tribes have the situation well in hand and the political officer at Kut is on the spot.

CONGRESS OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE NINTH SESSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Sept. 23.

The ninth Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire has begun its sitting in Toronto under the presidency of Lord Desborough. Delegates are present from many parts of the Empire. The Congress has decided to establish a permanent bureau to standardise information on the Dominions and the Colonial methods of valuing imports and exports.

KACHA GARHI COURT MARTIAL.

DEFENCE WITNESSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MURREE, Sept. 21.

The court-martial for the trial of Private Chilcott reassembled to-day.

Major Dickson, Civil Surgeon at Peshawar, was recalled to give evidence.

He gave further details regarding wounds on the body of Habibullah, which he had described in his former evidence.

Counsel for accused then called defence witnesses. Captain Robinson, Assistant Provost Marshal, 2nd Division, under whose orders was accused was the first witness. He described how he had in the month of May detailed his police to take duty in turn at the Jamrud Railway station at the request of the Railway Transport officer. He had issued instructions to the police to assist the Railway Transport Establishment to inspect tickets and to prevent passengers without tickets from travelling until they had paid their fares. He averred that the Military police at the station were under his orders inasmuch as they there performed duties pertaining to them as policemen as well as their duties in aid of the Railway Transport Officer. The staff area, in which the Military Police under his orders were authorised to operate, extended to Kacha Garhi, but not beyond. But he considered that policeman who outside this area arrested person whose apprehension has been ordered within the area was not exceeding his powers.

Private Hannah, also employed at Jamrud as Military policeman, stated he assisted the Railway Transport Office Staff with concurrence of the latter, and, in accordance with the instructions received, checked tickets and turned out of the train persons not in possession of tickets.

Cross-examined, witness stated he had never done so at any other station except Jamrud.

Private Hyland next gave evidence. He stated on one occasion accused, when returning from leave in Peshawar, collected fares at Kacha Garhi from passengers who were travelling without tickets and paid the money thus realised to the Railway Transport Officer at Jamrud.

At the request of counsel for accused the Court adjourned at noon until Wednesday to enable defence to produce material witness an dpermit counsel to prepare his address.

NO END YET.

POSTAL STRIKE CONTINUES.

MUCH CONGESTION IN POST-OFFICES.

MORE DELIVERY CENTRES.

The postal strike continues, and four days have gone by. The Director-General of posts and Telegraphs has not yet descended from his perch in the Simla Hills. In the meantime although the Postal authorities are speakin bravely that they are coping with the situation and so on. the public knows better. It would be interesting to know how many deliveries have been effected during the days of the strike. Of course, a general permission to take away one's letters from a heap does not much improve matters. In the post office itself bags are heaped all round and Wednesday was treated as a holiday and this must have eased matters to some extent. But that does not mean that the letters have found their way to the addressees. Such a state of things cannot, and should not, go on for ever. Public interests have to be considered and they are supreme. But, in the scheme of the authorities, apparently, public interest does not count. The war between them and the strikers continues and the public interests also continue to be neglected. Something must be done to ease matters and to give the men a living wage, so that the strike might be ended. That must be done soonest possible. Letters cannot go on accumulating without loss to the public.

The Telegraph men also are in the same position as their friends in the Postal Department. The men who met in the maidan in the morning, dispersed in the afternoon, owing to yesterday being a Ganpati immersion day, and there was no one there in the afternoon.

CONGESTION ALL ROUND.

The Postal authorities are trying to open up more centres in all the important parts of the town, particularly in the business parts. On Wednesday some 100 Parsi Boy Scouts belonging to various organisations volunteered their services to the post office and they were accepted. In Churchgate and Medows Streets new branches will be opened to deal with the congestion. In spite of the brave talk of the Postal authorities, there is a lot of congestion in all the post offices, particularly in the General Post Office. The English mails which are expected on Friday, the Postal authorities hope to distribute by 10-30 a.m. on Saturday. People are requested to call at the post offices for their letters not before 10-30 a.m. as time is required for the sorting of same.

REVISED SCALE OF PAY UNSATISFACTORY.

PROTEST BY POSTAL ASSOCIATION.

The following message dated 22nd September has been despatched by the president, Presidency Postal and R. M. S. Association, Bombay, on the 20th September 1920 to the Viceroy, Hon. Mr. Barnes, President Postal Enquiry Committee and the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs Simla:—

"This meeting of the delegates of the several divisional Postal and R. M. S. Unions in the Presidency of Bombay with one voice enters its emphatic protest against the unsatisfactory and disappointing Scale as has been so far announced. This meeting further prays unanimously for an allowance of 30 and 20 for Bombay and Poona, Ahmedabad, Karachi and similar places and strongly urges full retrospective effect to the improved Scale to be sanctioned. This meeting invites your attention to the oimission of R. M. S. in the announcement which has naturally caused uneasiness and apprehension in the R. M. S. Staff and prays for an immediate announcement of their scale."

REPRESENTING CASE FOR 6 MONTHS.

WANT OF REPRESENTATION DENIED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 22.

The Secretary, Indian Telegraph Association, contradicts the statement that the Bombay Telegraph peons had made no representation of their grievances before striking. He says that the Indian Telegraph Association has been representing the case of the entire delivery staff for the past six months to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs and to the Government of India. He adds that the Telegraph Association has no connection with the present action of the delivery peons of the Bombay Telegraph offices.

TEMPORARY DELIVERY CENTRES.

For the convenience of the public the Post Office have opened delivery centres in the following parts of the island where the public can obtain delivery of letters between 9 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

1. Kilachand Devji, opp. the late Mr. Narayan Bhalerao, Girgaon Back Road.—Portion of Girgaon Back Road, Amrat Wadi, Angre's Wadi, Dubash Lane, Khotachi Wadi, Topiwalla's Wadi, Parukh Wadi, Nick Dawari Lane, Phadke's Wadi, Babapathak's Wadi, Joshi's Wadi, Kale's Oart, and China Bagh.

2. Kohite's House, opposite Wilson High School, 3rd Parsiwada P. H.—Agiari Moholla, Post Office Lane, Ardeshar Dady Street, Ardeshar Dady Cross Lane, Ashburner's Agiary, Gunbuli Brahman's Wadi, Parsi Wada 1st, 2nd and 3rd Lane, Sindhi Lane, Chandaramji's Girl School, Islampura, Khetwadi 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Lane. Portion of Khetwadi Main Road, Portion of Sandhurst Road, Carpenter Lane 1st and 2nd.

3. Dr. Gopinath's House, (Sadashiv Lane), H.—Sadashiv Street, Kandewadi, Sadashiv Cross Lane, Owalwadi, Pimpalwadi, Shantaram's Wadi, Mogbhat Lane, Cow Lane, Mogbhat Cross Lane, Akkalkot Lane, Kakadwadi, Borbhat Lane, Borbhat Cross Lane, and Narayanwadi.

4. R. Wimbridge and Co., (Charni Road), P. H.—Girgaon Road (from Thakurdwar to Tram Terminus) and Prathna Samaj via Pr. Church, Government Stables, Mangalwadi, Pandurang Raghoba's Wadi, Kelewadi, Gaiwadi, Pendse's Wadi, Ambewadi, Charni Road (from Prathna Samaj to R. Wimbridge and Co.), Bombay United Mills, Goregaonkar's Buildings, and Allbless Baugh.

5. Chaupati Post Office, P. H.—Mitew Road, Girgaon Road (from Tram Terminus to Sandhurst Bridge), Bhatwadi Banham Hall Lane, New Bhatwadi, New Queen's Road, French Bridge, Kennedy Bridge Road, Gosai's Wadi, and Paper Mill.

6. Y. M. C. A., Lamington Road, P. H.—Sandhurst Road (from Sandhurst Bridge to Servants of India Society). Bangadwadi, Mathew Road, Portion of Sandhurst Road, Girgaon Back Road (from Prarthna Samaj to Kennedy Bridge). Clacer Mill Lane, Mangaldas Wadi, Badam Wadi, Bhaskar Shivram Wadi, Mahimwalla's Wadi, Lamington Road (from N. Powell's Building to Small Causes Court), and Proctor Road.

7. S. V. S. Press Post Office, P. H.—Khetwadi Main Road, from back of Parakh's Hospital to Cama Baugh, Sandhurst Road, from Servants of India Society to Parakh's Hospital, Khetwadi Back Road, Khetwadi Lanes (5 to 14), and Khambhatta 7th Lane.

8. Victoria Parsi Hotel (opposite Cama Baugh) P. H.—Madhawashram, Cama Baugh, New Charni Road (from Bhatia Sanitarium to Railway Hotel), Khetwadi Main Road or Tribhuvan Road (from Cama Baugh to Lamington Road), and Old Small Causes Court Buildings.

MANDVI DISTRICT.

1. Near Cassam Mitha Pedhi.—Kolsa Moholla, Nakoda Moholla, Pydhowni and Tambakata.

2. B. Moholla, P. O.—Nagdevi Street, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Sadria Bazar, Parsi Galli, Agiari Lane, Dhanji Street, B. Moholla, Mirza Street and Narayan Duru Street.

3. Masjid Bridge Police Chowki.—Dongri Street, Chinch Bunder, Bhat Bazar, Kazi Sayed Street, Khand Bazar, Mirchi Lane, Karak Bazar, Masjid Bunder and Mudi Bazar.

4. Masjid P. O.—Dana Bunder, Carnac Bunder, Katha Bazar, Broach Street, Baroda Street and Surat Street.

5. P. Dock, P. O.—Ahmedabad Street, Clive Road, Prince and Victoria Docks, Frere Road, Bandup Street, Argyle Road, Kurla Street, Sholapur Street, Kalyan Street, Poona Street, Raichur Street, Elphinstone Bridge Road, Bhusawal Street and Nagpur Street.

6. Furniture Bazar.—Bhandari Street, Koliwada, Kazi Street, Hassam Khalifa Street, Isaji Street, Jakria Masjid, Chakla Street, Furniture Bazar and Vadgadi.

7. Opposite Ganja Printing Press.—Abdul Rehman Street, Bangdi Bazar, Machi Bazar, Basari Moholla, Sarang Street, Koka Bazar, Bhajipala Lane, Cutlery Bazar and Rangari Moholla.

8. Mandvi, P. O.—Samuel Street, Khoja Moholla and Khadak.

GRANT ROAD

1. Falkland Road, P. O.—Falkland Road, Arab Lane, Baliwala's Theatre, Corner Grant Road, Grant Road (from Railway Hotel to Corner Grant Road), Balaram Street and Two Tank.

2. Grant Road Railway Station (near Parul Dely. Office), Sleater Road, Grant Road Railway Station, Station Terrace, Petit Mansion and Grant Road Post Office.

3. Lamington Road Police Station.—Lamington Road (from Small Causes Court to Grant Road Tram Terminus), Grant Road (from Tram Terminus to Railway Hotel), Topiwala's Chawls, Hanuman Buildings, Contractor Buildings, Proctor Road, Frere Bridge, Dhanji Street, Pannalal Terraces, Annesley Road, Parvati Mansion, Foras Road, Gilder Street, Jubilee Baug, Corner of Foras Road and Lamington Road (from Pannalal Terraces to Shevlal Motilal Mansion).

4. Tardeo Post Office.—Tardeo Road (from Maneckji Petit Mill to Chakti Wadi), Kacharpati, Wadia Street and Arthur Road.

5. Adenwalla's Bungalow, at Tardeo Road.—Adamjee Peerbhoy Factory, Tardeo Road (from Rara House to Maneckji Petit Mill), Chikalwadi, Forjett Street, Nanashanker's Chawl and Shastri Hall.

6. Scott and Co., Gowalia Tank Road.—Proprietary High School, Municipal Engineer's Office, Gowalia Tank Road up to Khalakdina Terrace, U. F. C. Mission School and Kennedy Bridge.

7. Contractor's Buildings near Sandhurst Bridge.—Hughes Road, Chaupati, portion of Sandhurst Road (near the Bridge), Dady Road, Babulnath, Dungarwadi and French Bridge.

8. Gamdevi Police Station.—Harvey Road, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi Road, Laburnum Road, Vachha Gandhi Road, Owen Mun Road, Damar Lane, portion of Kennedy Bridge, Victoria Mills, Billimoria's Chawl and Ramchandra Hirji's Wadi.

KALBADEVI.

1. Hindustan Merchants' Association, 1st floor.—Kalbadevi Road from Nos. 74 to 428
Bhang Wadi Hati Building, Dabholker
Wadi, Badam Tree, Angre's Wadi, Marw
residents on Kalbadevi Roads, Alsi Pa
Safra Chawl and Ramwadi.

2. Dhobi Talao, (Nariman's House).
Talao, Wellington Street, Hamalwadi,
ty Gali, Chindi Bazar, Chinna Butch
Chor Street, 1st to 4th Marine Lines,
Lines Station, Parsi Gymkhana, Pig
New Sonapur, Chandanwadi, Ropa
har Street, from Nos. 224 to 412
423, and Princess Street, lying
Girgaum Road.

3. Chira Bazar, (169, Girgaon
Bazar, Girgaum Road from N
and Nos. 177 to 347, Hindu Gy
Gymkahna, Old Sonapur La
lanes, Tadwadi, Chandan
Road), Girgaum Road from N
169 to 175, Kolbhat Lane
Sethna's New Chawl, and

4. Thakurdwar P. O.—

(Continued on

SWARAJ AND SELF-DETERMINATION.

ALL-INDIA HOME RULE LEAGUE.

AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION.

A general meeting of the members of the All-India Home Rule League will be held on Sunday the 3rd October 1920 at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the Morarji Gokaldas Hall, Cavel, to consider the revised constitution drafted by a Sub-Committee of the Central Council.

The Draft of the amended constitution is published below for the information of the members.

UMAR SOBANI,
JAWAHARLAL NEHRU,
C. RAJAGOPALCHARIAR,
Jt. General Secretaries.

305/09, Masjid Bunder,
Road, Mandvi.
Bombay, 23rd Sept. 1920.

The following is the draft of the amended constitution of the League:—

NAME.

1. The name All-India Home Rule League shall be altered to "Swaraj Sabha."

OBJECTS.

2. (1) To secure complete Swaraj for India according to the wishes of the Indian people

(2) To carry on a continuous propaganda with a view to organising the people for peaceful and effective action to achieve such Swaraj, and to take such action whenever necessary.

(3) The interpretation of the word "Swaraj" as used herein shall not be extended beyond Article 1 of the Congress Constitution.

MEMBERSHIP.

3. Membership is open to all men and women over 18 years of age who accept the objects of the Sabha.

4. Each member shall pay an admission fee of eight annas. All admission fees shall be sent by the Branch concerned to its District Council which shall retain half the amount and forward the remaining half to the Provincial Council. The Provincial Council shall forward half the amount thus received to the Central Council and shall retain the other half. Where there is no District Council the amount shall be sent direct to the Provincial Council, which shall retain half and send the other half to the Central Council. Where there is no District or Provincial Councils the whole amount should be sent to the Central Council.

5. Each member shall pay an annual subscription to his Branch and on his failure to pay such subscription within three months after it has become due, he shall cease to be a member of the Sabha. The minimum annual subscription shall be four annas in rural areas and eight annas in urban areas.

BRANCHES.

6. A Branch of the Sabha may be formed in any town or village in India, provided that it consists of not less than five members and is recognised by the District Council, or where there is no District Council, by the Provincial Council or the Central Council of the Sabha.

DISTRICT COUNCILS

7. District Councils shall be formed in the existing districts or in such areas as the Provincial Council may determine

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILS.

8. District Councils shall only be formed if there are at least five branches in the district or area.

9 (a). District Councils shall consist of members in the proportion of two to every hundred thousand of the population in the District. They shall be elected by the General Body of the members of the Sabha in the District.

(b). The Executive Committee of urban branches in towns with a population of every hundred thousand shall have the same status as the District Councils.

PROVINCIAL COUNCILS.

10. Provincial Councils shall be formed in the existing Provinces or in such areas as the Central Council may determine, having regard to linguistic, geographical or other reasons.

11. Provincial Councils shall be formed if there are at least three Disrict Councils in the Province or area.

12. Provincial Councils shall consist of representatives elected by the District Councils in such manner as may be determined by the District Councils in that Province.

13. The Provincial Councils shall elect its own office bearers which shall consist of a President, a vice-president, one or more secretaries and a treasurer.

14. There shall be a Central Council of the Sabha consisting of members elected by the Provincial Councils in the following manner:—

(a) The presidents of the Provincial Coun-
s for the time being shall be ex-officio
mbers of the Central Council.
Secretaries of the Provincial Councils
time being shall be ex-officio mem-
the Central Council.
very Provincial Council shall elect
tional members to the Central

addition to such two additional
e Provincial Councils shall have
o elect one more representative
ree thousand members in the
r the first three thousand.
Council shall elect its own
hich shall consist of a Pre-
ore vice-presidents, not more than three General Secretaries, and a treasurer.

15. The Headquarters of the Sabha shall be fixed by the Central Council.

16. The Central Council shall have sole authority in all matters concerning the Sabha.

17. The term of office of the Central Council, the Provincial Council and the District Councils shall be one year.

18. Voting at the meetings of the Central Council may be in writing and the business may also be done by circulation.

19. The quoram for all meetings of the Central Council shall be seven.

20. There shall be an annual meeting of the members of the Sabha at a place to be selected by the Central Council.

21. Changes and alterations in these rules shall only be made by the Central Council at a meeting specially convened for the purpose provided that such changes or alterations are approved of by a majority of the Provincil Councils. But any change in the objects of the Sabha however shall not take effect, until it is confirmed by a majority of 2/3rds of the members present at a General Meeting of the Sabha.

UMAR SOBANI,
JAWAHARLAL NEHRU,
C. RAJAGOPALCHARIAR
Jt. General Secretaries

We agree with the above except that
our opinion, clause 2 should run as fol
"To secure Swaraj for India in conf
with Article 1 of the Constitution
Indian National Congress" and su
2 and 3 of clause 2 should be omit

M. A. J
M. R. JA

LORD LYTTON.

APPOINTED UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.
Recd. 3-40 p.m., Sept., 23.

Lord Lytton has been appointed Under-Secretary of State for India.

Victor Alexander George Robert Lytton, 2nd Earl of Lytton, was born in Simla in 1876 and is the son of the 1st Earl of Lytton. He was Chairman of the Royal Commission for the Brussels, Rome and Turin Exhibitions of 1910 and 1911; Civil Lord of the Admiralty in 1916; Additional Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, 1917; Civil Lord of the Admiralty, 1919. He is Chairman of Trust Houses, Ltd., and owns about 4,000 acres. His chief publication is "Life of Edward Butler Lytton."

COL. W. H. DAVIES.

A VETERAN HERO IN LAWN TENNIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 3-40 p.m., Sept., 23.

Colonel W. H. Davies is described as the veteran hero of the Eastbourne Lawn Tennis Tournament. He won yesterday the Veterans' Singles beating Mr. Ritchie in the final 6/1; 1/6; 6/1; and also the Veterans' Doubles with Mr. Wallis Myers. The performance is described as splendid for a soldier who served through the siege of Kut and then marched across five hundred miles of desert.

MR. KITCHIN.

TAKES LEAVE PREPARATORY TO RETIREMENT.

It is understood, says the "C. and M. Gazette", that when Mr. Kitchin takes leave preparatory to retirement, Mr. Tolliator becomes Commissioner of Rawalpindi.

"FAVOURABLE EXCHANGE."

HOW INDIA IS NOT BENEFITED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23.

The High Prices Committee yesterday, examined three witnesses. The Secretary, Marwari Chamber said that manufacturers in England increased their prices, so the people of India got no advantage from the favourable exchange.

The Secretary, the Marwari Trades Association, said they had got private information to the effect that Government intended to remove the embargo on the export of wheat from October next. That rumour had already had the effect of raising the prices of foodstuffs by eight annas per maund. They had been trying for the last three years to set up mills in India, but on account of want of machinery they could not do so.

A NEW LUCKNOW URDU DAILY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 23.

A Joint Stock Company to be styled the Liberal Journals Ltd., has been formed at Lucknow with a view to start an up to date Urdu daily paper which will be an organ of the Liberal party in these provinces and will voice the opinions and views of the sober and influential section of the educated public. The paper will be named "Safeer" and will be edited by Pandit Krishna Prasad Kaul, of the Servants of India Society.

NO END YET.

(Continued from previous page.)

bul), Horta Baixa or Dukarwadi, Girgaum Road from Nos. 320 to 420 and 353 to 483, Shantaram Khatri's Wadi and Chawl, Nowroji Street, Bhai Jiwanji's Lane, Thakurdwar, Bhaoo Rasool's Wadi and Chawl, Bhaoo Shimpi's Chawl, Girgaum Road, from Nos. 422 to 436 and 485 to 517, Dalvi Wadi, Dhus Wadi, Hari Bhaoo's Chawl, Thakurdwar Road, Jiteker's Wadi, Karel Wadi, 5-12, Queen's Road, Catholic Gymkhana, Zaoba's Oart, Gangaram Khatri's Wadi and Chawl.

5. Picket Road, Police Station.—Jambul Wadi, Kalbadevi Road lying south of Princess Street, Kolbhat Wadi, Picket Road, Pathack Wadi Road, Lohar Street, Lohar Chawl from Nos. 38 to 316 and 23 to 109, Vithaldass Road, Tak Wadi, Popat Wadi, and Carnac Road.

6. Kalbadevi Sorting Office.—Jumma Musjid, Bohra Musjid Lane, Rang Bazar, Janjiker Street from Nos. 1 to 73 and 2 to 88, Mircha Gally (J. Musjid), Mircha Market Lane, Sheik Memon Street from Nos. 1 up to Khara Kuma, Ganesh Wadi and Sham Shet Street.

7. Lakhmidass Khimji Market.—Oval Lane (Vithal Wadi), Shekhadi Lane, Tel Gally, (Vithal Wadi), Tel Wadi, Vithal Wadi, Champa Gally, and Lakmidass Khimji Market.

8. Cavel (near M. G. Market.—Cavel or Gay Wadi, Morarji Gokuldass Chawl, Bohri's Chawl, (Fanas Wad), Fanas Wadi, Second Fanas Wadi, Dady Seth Agiari Lane from Nos. 72 to 134 and 73 to 141, New Wadi, Cathedral Street from Nos. 2 to 24 and 9 to 39, Gokul Gally, Khanderao Wadi, Malharao Wadi, Assembly Lane and Koli's Wadi.

9. Bhuleshwar near Market, Saroopchand Building 1st floor, opposite Fire Brigade.—Bhaskar Lane, Bhuleshwar Chakla, Bhuleshwar Street from Nos. 2 to 178 and 1 to 219, Cathedral Street from Nos. 32 to 42 and 41 to 47, Panchayat Lane, Dawoodji's Lane, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bhoi Wada, Kika St., from 1 to 2, Fopal Wadi, and Ful Gally.

10. Mumbadevi P. O.—Motishaw's Chawl, Marwadi Bazar, Satta Bazar, Sk. Memon Street from Khara Kuwa to Kalbadevi Road, Chandi Bazar, Choksi Bazar, Javeri Bazar, Khara Kuwa, Moti Bazar, Shroff Bazar, Dagina Bazar, Dharam's Kata, Kalbadevi Road from Nos. 409 to 489 and 438 to 458, Kasara Chawl, Jadia Bazar and Mumbadevi Road.

11. Jumma Musjid P. O.—Mulji Jetha Market and Sutar Chawl.

12. Mangaldas Market.—Mangaldas Market

13. Princess Street, Cloth Market.—New Hanuman Lane, Old Hanuman Lane, Princess Street, east of Girgaum Road, Mangaldas Road, and Mangaldas Buildings.

UMARKHADI.

1. Dongri Bazar, opp. Karimbhoy Khoja Orphanage, Bhimpura.—Bombay Flour Mill, Chinch Bunder Bridge Road, Dongri, Dheogali, Dhindforgali, Ghowrigali, Jail Road, Mohajan Wadi, Mazagaon Juna Office, Noorbagh, New Road, Nowroji Hill Lane, Nizam Road, Babh, Attargali, Umarkhadi Road, Bhisti Moholla, Chatri Sarang Moholla, Chunabatti, Darga Moholla, Gora Moholla, Imamwada, Juna Nagpada, Kowit Gali, Khadar Wadi, Khoja Wadi, Mirza Ali Street, Nishanpada Road, New Bangapura St., Pala Gali, Prison Dongri, Palki Moholla, Pathanwadi, Piru Havaldurgali, Sandhurst Road, Sidi Moholla, Samuel Street, Tantanpura, Tander Street, Teligali and Zendagali.

2. Bendi Bazar Bharucha Moholla.—Bhendi Bazar, Bajra Hajam Moholla, Bharucha Moholla, Ghogari Moholla, Mochi Gali, Nizam Street, and Parsi Gali.

3. Nal Bazar, Kazi Moholla, Police Chowki.—Ali Umar Street, Bapu Khite Street, Banian Street, Erskine Road, Jomb Moholla Street, Mistri Moholla, Nalbazar Market Pangali, Ramgri Moholla and Sandhurst Road Nalbazar, and Tookri Moholla.

4. Khoja St., Municipal Chowki, Chor Bazar.—Bara Imam Moholla, Bhansuli Moholla, Burod Bazar, Dhaboo Street, Dhanwadi Moholla, Doctor Street, Ful Gali, Guiar Street, Ghas Bazar, Islampura, Juna Boot Bazar, Khara Tank, Khande Moholla and Mutton Street.

5. Princess Building, opp. J. J. Hospital.—Agiari Street, Jaboola Tank Street, Chibudgali, Chambhari Lane, Cooper Street, Fire Brigade, J. J. Hospital, Municipal Office Stables, etc., Pak Modia Street, and Yacoob Street.

POSTAL FACILITIES FOR MALABAR HILL AREA.

For the convenience of the residents of Malabar Hill locality, the Post Office has opened the following centres. The public residing there are invited to call at these centres to obtain delivery of their unregistered letters between the hours of 9 a.m. and 11 a.m. daily except on Sunday's and P. O. Holidays.

1. Kemp and Co. Cumballa Hill.—Pedder Road, Altamount Road, Anstey Road, Govalia Tank Road, from 63 C. Hill up to Mr. Sobani's Bungalow.

2. Warden Road, Chinoy's Bungalow.—Warden Road and Mahalaxmi.

3. Major Porters Bungalow Nepean Sea Road.—Nepean Sea Road from Sir P. M. Mehta's Bungalow to Sir B. M. Petit's Bungalow.

4. Police Chauki, Walkeshwar Road,—Walkeshwar Road, Banganga Road, Dongari Road, Government House Wilderness Road, Harkness Road, Narayan Dabholkar Road and Land's End Road.

5. Malabar Hill P. O. Ridge Road.—Winter Road, Mount Pleasant, Nepean Road, Ridge Road, Little Gibbe Road Gibbs Road and Powai Road.

DELAY WILL BE DANGEROUS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—While thanking Mr. Baptista, for the strenuous efforts he is making for the postmen, I am sure the public will be convinced that the demands put forward by the postmen are nothing but just. The Postal authorities should waste no time and settle the matter immediately.

Delay is dangerous, and the responsibility of further public loss will cause much discontent which the authorities should please note.—Yours, etc.

P. R. MAHAJAN.

Bombaly, Sept. 21.

G. I. P. SITUATION.

With regard to the statement made in our yesterday's issue—that the G. I. P. Railway men had given an ultimatum it may be stated that they intended giving an ultimatum for the appointment of an arbitration board to settle the whole dispute, and that was what was meant.

THE G. I. P. DISPUTE.

NO ULTIMATUM GIVEN.

[illegible] THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

[illegible] the last two issues of "The Bombay Chronicle", I find such remarks as "G. I. P. Railway staff's ultimatum of 48 hours", "inexorable attitude of the Officers" etc. These give a wrong impression to th readers. No such ultimatum was given. Besides, although the staff's representatives tried their best to convince the officers about the justice of their cuase and although the officers did not agree with them for reasons best known to the officers themselves, there is no doubt that throughout the proceedings, the officers gave a friendly and patient hearing to the staff's delegates. As, however, the Conference could not come to a decision, the staff appear to be disappointed with this result which they did not anticipate. They were anxious every moment to hear a favourable decision as they thought their cause was just. Some are even murmuring as to the futility of the coming arbitration. would therefore advise them that whatever may be the result of the arbitration, they must loyally abide by it as they have already given an undertaking to that effect.

Personally, I am still sure of our success, as the main issue of the case is very simple and clear. The Manmad Agreement clearly lays down that to the revised pay will be added all ordinary increases given between 1-8-1914 and 1-4-1919 except those *speciall* given for the increased cost of living; and those who received no increase for the increased cost of living other than the war allowance during this period will get the revised pay from *April*, 1919. The only increase specially given for the increased cost of living during the period was the war allowance Some cadres that were revised during this period were not *specially* revised for increased cost of living and this fact is admitted by the Agent in his letter of the 2nd instant and for this reason he is prepared t treat them as *ordinary increases.* In face of this fact, I do not see why the staff should feel any doubt as to the result of the comin arbitration ,unless justice is miscarried which rarely happens and happens with God's will only.

Will you please publish the above for general information.—Yours, etc.,

MOTILAL J. MEHTA.
Staff's Delegate of the G. I. P. Railway Conference.

Bombay. Sept. 23.

VICTORIA GARDENS MALIS DOWN TOOLS.

SEQUEL TO ALLEGED ASSAULTS ON MEN.

There has again been a recrudescence strikes in the staff employed by the Bomba Municipal Corporation. This time it is that placid and pleasant spot, the Victori Gardens, which is affected by this malady There are about 200 men who are workin as Malis—gardeners both men and wome and about 28 keepers in the Victoria Gardens. The complaint of all of these is the same—rise in prices—and the demand th same—higher wages. These men had mad an application to the authorities to have their wages raised on or about the 9th of this month ,but up to this time, as usual they have received no reply to their representations, either admitting their demands or dismissing them as inadmissible. The pay of these men is meagre. The Malis are paid Rs. 20 per month, women Rs. 15 and the keepers Rs. 19 per month. The duty of the keepers is to clean the cages where the beasts are kept, and that of the women to sweep the gardens. Matters came to a head on Wednesday when one woman Baya Ganga aged about 50 years, was alleged to have been assaulted for complaining that no answer had been vouchsafed to their peti tion. The men then went out, and when Govind Babu and Bhiwa Babu returned to the Gardens to take away their things the Superintendent had them arrested and both of them—one of whom is a boy aged about 15—were kept in the Police Chowki from 11 a.m. to about 9 p.m., and a police case has been launched against them. Govind Babu states that he was also beaten. This alleged to have taken place before his arrest. All this brought matters to a crisis and the men have left in a body. Yesterday afternoon they came to the Municipa Offices to represent their grievances to the Municipal Commissioner, and these peopl went to swell the crowd of the Postmen and Telegr[illegible] who had assembled there. It is not [illegible] what the attitude of the Municipal Commissioner is in this matter, but the demand of the men for Rs. 4 extra a special allowance is not much, and, if anything, errs on the side of moderation. A timely reply would have saved all this bother.

MONEY ORDER'S STOPPED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 22.

The following communique is issued:—

Owing to the strike of postmen in Bombay it has been found necessary to discontinue temporarily booking for and from the Bombay General Post Office and all offices in Bombay city of insured articles (letters and parcels), parcels, and money orders. Telegraph delivery peons have also gone on strike.

MORE STRIKES DEVELOPING.

B. O. C. MEN STILL ON STRIKE.

The strike of the men employed on th different oil installations in the city st[illegible] continues. The men have not returned [illegible] work yet and everything will depend on [illegible] result of the Conference between the [illegible] and the masters to be held to-day [illegible] Burmah Oil Company's installatio[illegible] arranged for by Mr. Ginwalla. Th[illegible] have already arrived at a decisi[illegible] what demands they should make [illegible] masters.

MATHRADAS MILL ST[illegible]

The Mathradas Mill strike [illegible] small strikes in the city is c[illegible] yesterday being a holiday t[illegible] much activity in the city.

Subscription to the My[illegible] 6¼ per cent. loan for one [illegible] to September 22, to R[illegible] loan closes for all India [illegible]

LOK. TILAK'S SON WITHDRAWS FROM COLLEGE.

"COUNTRY'S INTEREST ABOVE ACADEMICAL AMBITION."

Mr. Shridhar Balwant Tilak, studen senior B.A. class, New Poona College, a son of the late Lokamanya B. G. Tilak, has addressed the following letter to the Principal of the College announcing his intention to withdraw his name from the College Register on the ground that in obedience to the policy of Non-Cooperation adopted b the Congress he can no longer allow his nam to remain on the rolls of a College acceptin grants-in-aid from the Government.

Tuesday.
21st September, 1920.

To,
THE PRINCIPAL,
"New Poona College," Poona City.

Sir,—*Whereas* the Indian National Congress in its Special Session, held recently at Calcutta, has resolved to adopt the policy of Non-Cooperation, inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi, to vindicate the national honour that has been grievously violated by an unsympathetic and alien bureaucracy, and *whereas* the aforesaid Congress further exhorts every man, woman and child in the country to resort to certain specific course of action, in pursuance of that policy for the immediate accomplishment of the country' long-cherished goal (viz., Swarajya), I. th undersigned, humbly beg to withdraw my nam from the College-Register since the "*Shikshana Prasarak Mandali*," to which th College belongs, accepts grants-in-aid from the Government.

I have made up my mind to stand fast by the nation's verdict at all costs; and I am prepared to fore go my ambition te complete my academical career in view of the higher and nobler interests of my country. It is my first and foremost duty to respond to the Country's call at this momentous juncture before everything else, and I have decided to submit to its mandates willingly and cheerfully for the betterment and uplift of my motherland.

Sir, is it not far better to leave the College altogether, than to attend it with guilty conscience? As for me, I prefer the former course, inasmuch as after a whole fortnight's mature meditation I am thoroughly convinced that it is the onl candid, self-respectful and worth-adopting course left open for me under the present circumstances. *My choice is thus voluntary, deliberate and decisive;* and had m father, the late Lokamanya Bal Gangadha Tilak, been living at this moment, I am sure, he would have readily approved of the same.—Yours, etc.,

S. B. TILAK.

WASHINGTON DRAFT CONVENTION.

REACTIONARY COUNSEL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 22.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has expressed their opinion on the draft conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Conference held at Washington in last October and November and which are now under discussion in this country.

The Committee of the chamber agree with the Government of India that the principle of a sixty-hour week should be adopted in revision of Indian Factories Act. The principle would be applied also to mines and to such branches of railway work as may be specified for the purpose by competent authority.

As regards the employment of women the Committee say there is no uniformity of practice in the various industries as to the treatment of women. The Committee trust that, in submitting their report on this question to the next International Labour Conference, the Government of India will make it clear that it is not yet possible to apply the convention to commercial undertakings in India.

Referring to the employment of children in industrial concerns, the Committee are unanimously of opinion that the draft convention made by the Washington Conference should not be ratified by the Government of India. The Committee are of opinion that any convention regulating the employment of children should apply only to factories as defined in the Indian Factories Act and possibly to the coal mines.

MINIMUM AGE OF EMPLOYMENT.

As regards the minimum age of employment, the Committee consider it must be kept in view that children between ages of nine and fourteen years are employed in textile factories for only six hours and in other factories for seven hours on six days in the week and, as above indicated, the Committee are of opinion that a uniform daily maximum of six hours should be introduced for all factories. So long as there is no system of compulsory education in force in India, the Committee consider that nine years is not too young an age for children here to commence work. In their opinion more harm to the moral and physical welfare of children of that age in India is likely to result from allowing them to run loose in crowded mill areas than can possibly arise from their employment for six hours daily on light work. In well-ordered factories the Committee are strongly of opinion that the question of age limit for admision of [illegible]hildren to employment is closely linked up [illegible]ith the question of education and that deve[illegible]ments in India have now reached a stage [illegible]n it is absolutely necesary for the child [illegible]r laws and school attendance laws to be [illegible] in hand concurrently. The Committee [illegible] Chamber are, therefore, of the opinion [illegible] Government of India should refuse to [illegible] draft convention, but should pro[illegible] their enquiries with a view to ob[illegible] required data concerning the phy[illegible]ment of children in India and [illegible]rovision for introduction of com[illegible]nce at schools and for universal [illegible]irths, after which it will be [illegible]rious consideration to a rais[illegible] for admission of children [illegible]ment.

GOLD EXCHANGE STANDERD.

(Continued from page 6.)

could have turned her silver into gold by selling it like the U.S.A. But strange to remark that instead of realizing any of these advantages, she was actually starved without gold, she was flooded with enormous issue—almost over-issue of paper money on the backing of the British Treasury Bills with the result that the general level of prices went up and the people were hard-hit. All this is due to the fact that the currency game is not fair. It is also due to the inherent defect of the monetary system. The Gold Exchange Standard is wrong in principle and unjust in operation. It must be brushed aside. In the words of Mr. Dalal "The gold exchange standard as applied to India is entirely discredited as a currency system intended to meet Indian conditions." Some Indian critics go further and point out that the Indian currency is not a Gold Exchange Standard, but it is no-standard-system. To quote the "Times of India": "It (Indian Currency. has been reared on a false foundation and the superstructure has been erected on basis altogether different from the best features of the older gold standard currencies. *The rights of the general public for whose interest, the currency is supposed to exist receive no consideration.*"

India's Right to be Paid in gold.

Indians pertinently ask: Why should the Secretary of State at all intervene in currency matters? It is no business of his to finance India's trade. India's trade will take care of itself. Why should the Secretary of State buy silver with India's gold? Why should he not give that very gold to India? Does he get silver free of charge? Indians want that the Secretary of State should save the botheration of buying silver for India and silently retire from the exchange market. He should not sell Council Bills over and above his own requirements and even this he should not do, for he can get his money through the branch of the Imperial Bank. The sooner he retires from the management of Indian Currency the better for him and for India. But the real reason why he sells the Council Bills to an unlimited extent is that if he does not sell them, gold, will flow into India as a result of her huge balance. This is intolerable to the Finance Committee of the India Office. To quote Mr. Dalal, "The real reason for this later practice is not so much to meet the convenience of trade as to retain the power of diverting payments of India's foreign balance from gold to silver." The notorious practice of buying off sovereigns shipped to India from Australia and Egypt, while they were in transit, is a sufficient illustration to substantiate the above remark. Again the temporary arrangement made few months back to deposit India's gold in the mints of Montreal and Ottawa are further cases on the point.

The question is: Why should the Secretary of State at all pay India in silver? Indian demand gold. Foreigners pay her in gold and she must be paid what is due to her. All business transactions are mutually beneficial. Foreigners buy from India because pays them to do so, we buy from them because it is to our advantage. Exports pay for imports and *vice versa*, the residue either side being paid by the actual shipment of coins or bullion. India has normally an excess of exports, or in other words, she is a creditor country. As such, it is her inalienable right to demand her dues in whatever form she likes. She likes to be paid in gold, therefore, she must be paid in gold. This is the long and short of the whole situation. The Babington Committee is clear on the point when it says, "We have previously pointed out that the normal balance of trade makes India a creditor country and as such she is entitled to require payment for her produce in the form most acceptable to her people. Indeed, India's capacity to drain gold from other countries depends in the last resort on the desire of her customers to secure her produce, and so long as they continue to take it India will be in position to demand gold." India's exports consist mainly of raw materials and therefore, the foreigners cannot do without them. If they cannot spare gold for India, they should better not buy from her.

Bogey of India's Absorption of Gold.

The real reason why India is denied a gold currency is that there is a bug-bear in the West, that India's ever-increasing balance of account will starve the Western Countries without gold, if she is allowed to absorb gold to her heart's content. Hence the gold exchange standard and hence the high exchange. This bogey of India's too much absorption of gold owing to her balance is always present in the minds of the Pundits of the Finance Committee of the India Office. It is interesting to reflect for a moment in this connection on the following remarks of Moreten Fremen. He says: "India has for a century enjoyed a huge balance of exports over imports which tends to become ever larger with each further extension of her railway system. India quidated this balance by a steady drain of two precious metals for her hoards. With a silver standard before 1893, she drew her balances as to one quarter in gold and three quarters in silver. Since we forced upon her a so-called "gold standard" in spite of the warnings of every economist, she has about reversed the proportion of the 'drain' and now the great rise of gold prices which doubles the drain specie to India to defray the same tonnage *balance threatens to scrape the bullion markets of the West bare of both the precious* metals and leave us with no metallic cover for our bank-note." This is the real reason why India is not allowed to adopt a gold currency. Mr. Moreten Fremen frankly says, "If we pay her (India's) trade balance in gold, we shall lose almost one hundred million sovereigns next year after peace, and in ten years India after financial convulsions here will have landed us in silver mono-metallism." These remarks are too eloquent for any comment. This fear on the part of the Westerners is groundless. Supposing for a moment that there is some truth in it, is it just, is it honest, is it moral, is it politic, is it expedient to deny a dependency her legitimate dues? India happens to be a dependency and hence in her currency matters she is helpless and hopeless. Will an Englishman tolerate for a moment if a Japanese is to dictate England's currency system? It is not India's fault if she has a huge favourable balance, it is the misfortune of the foreign buyers. It is no business of the foreigners to inqure how India uses her gold so long she gets it legitimately for her exports. Do the foreign countries give India gold out of favour? We are held to reproach for demanding gold. India is looked upon as a bottomless sink of precious metals. Our benevolent guardians appointed by Divine dispensation remind us in season and out of season of our so-called hoarding habits. Let it be stated once for all, that this hoarding habit is a myth, a fiction, a coinage of a fertile bureaucratic brain. In the words of Sir Stanley Reed: "It is objected that India is a bottomless sink for the absorption of precious metals, and that gold once passed into general consumption in India is permanently lost to the rest of the world. This attempt to fasten upon India an exceptional and invidious responsibility for the consumption of gold cannot be too vigorously combated." It must be remembered that India takes and demands gold because gold as an international form of money is due to her in payment of commodities supplied by her to other countries. When she has to pay she pays in gold, when she has to receive, she is forced to receive in token silver coins and notes. What kind of wisdom is this? It is also necessary to state that the Babington Committee has emphatically laid down that the absorption of gold by India is not disproportionately large.

A sound currency system must fulfil all the functions of good money. The Gold Exchange Standard fails to perform them. The only function—medium of exchange—stability of exchange—on which the whole attention was concentrated has proved a mirage. Stability of exchange is not the be-all and end-all of a sound monetary system. It is only one of the functions among others. But the Finance Member is still obsessed with the idea that the essence of a sound money system is only to serve as a medium of exchange, for he says "Money is only a medium of exchange." It is a sorrowful task, but it is a task which must be performed both in the interest of the Finance Member and the public, to remind him that money is not only a medium of exchange, but it is also a measure of value, a standard for deferred payments and a store of value. All these functions must be adequately performed by a gold monetary standard. The Indian currency system is based on the erroneous idea that money is only a medium of exchange, and that is the reason why all other important functions are subordinate to only one. Stability of exchange in the opinion of the Babington Committee is only an important facility rather than an essential condition. Granting that the stability is essential and obtainable, in the words of Prof. Nicholson, "But the question arises: does it follow because the stability of the gold price of the rupee has been established for the purposes of foreign exchange, that therefore it may be taken for granted that all other functions of good money are fulfilled by the rupee so 'managed'."

Indians honestly believe rightly or wrongly that London's insatiable greed for India's gold is the root cause of their currency and exchange difficulties. The Finance Member was wild when he said, "We have been told not once but a thousand times that London grudges India its gold. Could any London merchant have signed this report he had *still* any desire to grudge India its gold?" The apology has overshot the mark. The very words "if he *still*" are sufficient to prove that in the past he did grudge, and Indians believe that he still grudges. If it is not true, why should the Secretary of State, directed by the Finance Committee, at all buy silver? Why should he sell Council Bills to an unlimited extent? Why should there be an artificial fixity of exchange. The Finance Member says that there is no scarcity of gold in the world. If it be so, let India's dues be paid in gold. Why should not a mint be at once opened to the free coinage of gold? If London does not grudge India its gold, let further coinage of silver be stopped and all new coinage must be in gold.

An Appeal to British Democracy.

To conclude: The Gold Exchange Standard has failed miserably, so it must be set aside. It is wrong in principle and unjust in operation for a creditor country. No more jerrymandering or juggling, no more tampering or tinkering, no more meddling or muddling with Indian currency will be tolerated now. India demands emphatically an honest gold currency, and she must have it by right. The Fowler Committee promised it and recommended it. The pledge is there and must be promptly fulfilled. India appeals to the British Democracy for justice, failing she must appeal to the League of Nations. When England has become an apostle of the principle of self-determination, she must apply it in her own house. Let old wrongs be redressed, let justice be done.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to nominate Mr. Henry Staveley Lawrence, C.S.I., I.C.S., to be an Additional Member of the Legislative Council in place of the Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., resigned.

Mr. J. A. Pope, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Political Agent, Khairpur State, vice Mr. H. Montgomery, I.C.S.

Mr. W. C. Shepherd, I.C.S., on return from leave, to act as Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, for a period of three months, vice the Hon. Mr. P. J. Mead, C.I.E., I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. H. S. Lawrence, C.S.I., I.C.S., to act, in addition to his own duties, as Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from the date he receives charge from the Hon. Mr. P. J. Mead, C.I.E., I.C.S., till relieved by Mr. W. C. Shepherd, I.C.S.

Mr. R. M. Maxwell, I.C.S., to act as Private Secretary vice Mr. C. G. Adam, I.C.S., proceeded on leave, pending further orders.

Landlords in Simla having decided upon raising a substantial increase in the rent, next summer, tenants are holding a protest meeting to-morrow.

RIDICULOUSLY INADEQUATE.

"PUNISHMENTS" TO MARTIAL LAW OFFICERS.

MR. SASTRI AT POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Sept. 22.

Addressing a crowded meeting last evening at the Kirloskar Theatre with Hon. Mr. Kamat in the chair, the Hon. Mr. Sastri regretted that his resolution on the Punjab affairs was disallowed by the Viceroy. The notice of the resolution reached Government two months ago, till which time they had not lifted their little finger to punish the offending officials. The disallowance said to be based on a desire to prevent racial bitterness was a direct violation of the promise Government themselves gave last March. Mr. Sastri recognised his Excellency's motive to be no other than the prevention of racial bitterness, with which everybody should sympathise. But that object can be secured only by meting out deterrent punishments to the officials concerned, but Mr. Sastri was sorry that the punishments recently announced were ridiculously inadequate. The Viceroy's action had added another serious blunder to the series of serious blunders which had marked this episode from start to finish. The only way open to him in the circumstances was to show that he had no confidence in the Government as at present constituted. Incidently, he pointed out, this episode aptly illustrate the real attitude of the Liberals which was that of "cooperation whenever possible and opposition whenever necessary" and not unqualified cooperation as was represented by their opponents.

BOYCOTT OF COUNCILS.

Mr. Sastri then turned to the proposed boycott of Councils. He doubted the propriety of the Congress Democratic Party's decision to withdraw their candidates, though they still continued to hold that the boycott would be prejudicial to the interests of the country. This party even looked forward to getting the present resolution of the Congress changed at its Nagpur sessions. If the resolution was liable to be modified, as it certainly was, no one who held that the present decision was wrong could consider himself bound to carry it out, for if he did so, he obviously disabled himself from bringing about the desired change in the decision of the majority. The mandate theory excluded any possibility of the Congress resolution being changed in the future. If abstention from the Councils was opposed to the country's interests before the Congress met, did it cease to have that character only because the majority in the Congress thought otherwise? It was said that the decision of the Nationalists to boycott the Councils should rejoice the hearts of the Liberals immensely, as it left the whole field clear to them. This was certainly not what the Liberals desired. They did not want to be in a monopolistic possession of political power. Mr. Shastri said that he consistently had advocated that the best men should be chosen irrespective of their party labels, for it was only then that the new Councils could function in the highest level. He had advocated it when the fortunes of the Liberal Party seemed to be at a very low ebb. He advocated it now with a redoubled conviction. It was necessary that all classes of opinion should be represented in fair proportion in the Council and the Liberals would much rather be in a minority trying to convert it into a majority than to have their way smoothened by the Nationalists retiring from the field. He earnestly implored the Congress Democratic Party to reconsider their decision and to contribute their quota to the building of Councils which would be a very useful lever in their hands. It was as well the duty as the right of every one who felt that the country's interests were promoted by work in the Councils to enter these bodies and serve the Motherland in the way which seemed to them the best.

Mr. Sastri left for Madras.

DISTURBANCE AT FATEHPUR SIKRI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, Sept. 23.

There was a slight disturbance last night at Fatehpur Sikri in which a junior official was struck with a lathi. It is reported the trouble was brought about owing to private jealousies and it is hoped will be quickly settled. Fatehpur Sikri is the ancient capital of Agra and has a fairly large Hindu and Mahomedan population.

RICE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 22.

Flat paddy has fallen to Rs. 15 above the control price. News of Bombay monsoon is eagerly awaited. If favourable, it is believed the control will end.

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION.

The Hony. Secretary of Bombay Shroff Association writes:—

"On account of the postmen's strike this Association has arranged, with the Kalbadevi Post Office to receive all the letters, registered letters and parcels which belong to the members from this office.

Those members who receive their post from the Kalbadevi Post Office should come to the office of this Association and take their post."

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"Matchless," "Coventry Eagle,"
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Zangi Dry Compressed Inklets per dozen Blue As. 2, Red, Green or Purple, As. 3.
You need ZANGI, the latest improved Fountain Pen. Its large 14ct. gold nib with permanen iridium point and improved ZANGI feed ensure steady, smooth and easy writing. Never leaks blots. Order to-day V.P. on 7 days approval.
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SPECIFIC AND INFALLIABLE REMEDY
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INDIAN LABOURERS IN CEYLON.

THEIR WOES.

II *

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

No man who has the flame of humanity still burning within him, can read of the shocking condition of Indian emigrant on Ceylon Estates without a fretting of the soul. The poor being duped by the wild stories of the crafty recruiter, lands in the Island, with high hopes of finding a paradise, but only to discover himself in the dingy waters of a veritable hell. He plods for practically the whole day but hardly gets wage enough to buy him even sufficient food and clothing. But short wages and long hours are not the only woes of his daily life. Cruel punishments, bound, to shock any human soul, are, without a pause, inflicted on him.

His life is governed by an Ordinance which, to quote, Mr. Peri Sunderam, the energetic secretary, of the Ceylon Workers Welfare League, "makes breaches of contract, which are civil obligations, on the part of the servant, criminal offences, and imiposes fines, forfeits wages and jails with or without hard labour. Drunkenness, desertion and gross neglect of duty become offences under it. Trivial breaches such as negligence, carelessness, absence from work or a mere ignorant gesture before the master are readily construed as offences under our law which is highly degrading and demoralising to men and women, and which outrages and stifles the personality of the labourer."

The principle of penalising breaches of Civil Contracts is a vestige of the relations that existed between the slave and his master in Greece and Rome. It also forcibly reminds us of the old slavery days in England when the Roman masters of the conquered English goaded their subjects to make roads and erect walls for them much against their free will. In much the same way the landed aristocracy in the reign of Edward I exacted forced labour from this impoverished peasantry under the guise of regulating vagrancy. Our law is a faithful replica of the statute of George IV enacted in 1823 but repealed in 1875."

However, Indian agitation and Governments of India and Madras' repeated intervention have awakened the Ceylon Administrator's from their sleep, and an Ordinance has been drafted to mitigate the ignominy of the Estate Service. But, it is so meagre and halting that it is not likely to bring about the end of the Estate scandal. The penal clauses which subject men and women to imprisonment for breaches of civil contracts, are still retained. No abolishion of child labour even under 12 years is contemplated. No arrangement is evolved to fix minimum wages, and no hours of work are fixed. The men are still left in the clutches of the planters. The only substantial thing the Ordinance contemplates is the emancipation of the emigrants from the load of debts. Even in this matter, the planter is reluctant to afford the relief at once. He wants full five years to do the justice If the ordinance is passed as it stands, it will simply perpetuate the degrading conditions of Estate Service. The agony of the poor labourers will remain for good.

The ordinance if it is really to promote the welfare of the labourers must adopt the following changes, urged even by the Ceylon Congress:—

(a) The elimination of all provisions which do not fully recognise that labour is a form of social service and that the labourer's life and well-being are of greater importance than any material wealth.

(b) The immediate repeal of the penal clauses which subject men and women to imprisonment with hard labour and to fines for breaches of civil contract and other acts which are not offences under the ordinary law.

(c) The abolition of child labour under 12 years.

(d) The provision of compulsory education for children under 12 and of half time education for children from 12 to 14.

(e) The fixing of a minimum remunerative wage by a Wage Board appointed for each district and including representatives of the Government, the employers and the labourers.

(f) The regulation by the Board of the hours of labour, so as to provide a liberal allowance of rest and recreation to the labourer.

(g) Provision for the care of *enciente* women and infants.

(h) Provision for securing good working and living conditions to the labourer and facilities for prompt inquiry into and remedy of his grievances.

(i) Recognition of the right of association of all workers.

Without the above essential reforms the Ordinance will be nothing but a cocoanut without the kernel.

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*The first article appeared in our issue of August 30th last.

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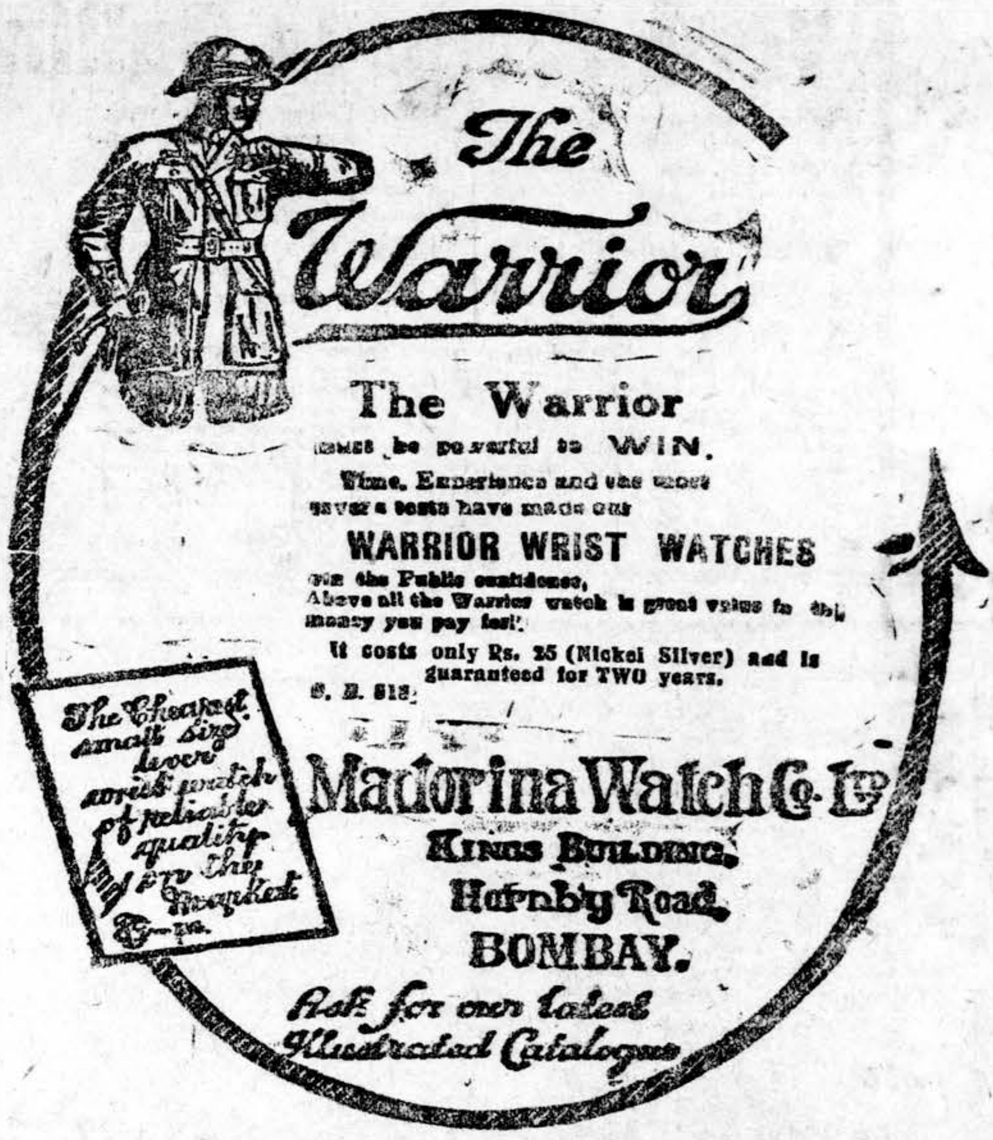
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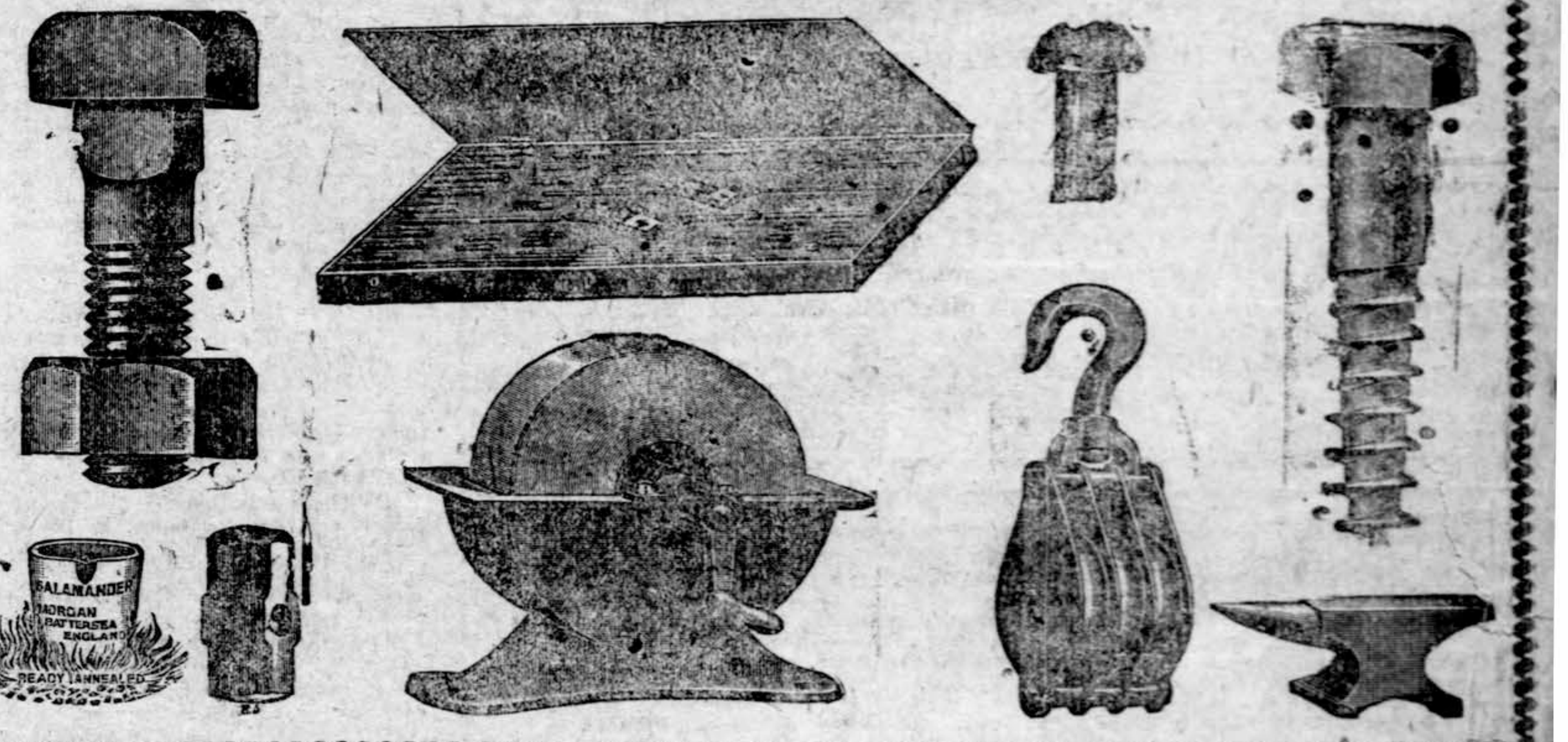

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